The Historical Development of the Forms of the Future Tense in Middle High German.

Dissertation submitted to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University in conformity with the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, by

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Introduction.

The scope of this study is to trace the manner in which the idea of futurity was expressed in Middle High German. The Old High German period has been treated in a dissertation by E. C. Hinsdale, entitled "Ueber die Wiedergabe des lateinischen Futurums bei den althochdeutschen Uebersetzern des 8-10 Jahrhunderts." Göttingen 1897. This however does not advance very far beyond the [illegible] works of Grimm, Erdmann and Weinhold.

Grimm, Deutsche Grammatik I 206 sq. discusses the forms of the future. He says German has no special form for the future and therefore either leaves it unexpressed, that is uses another tense for it, or periphrases it. In the oldest period the present tense was used, a usage which he says continues from Old High German through Middle High German into New High German. It is also the regular form in Gothic.

Of the periphrases wollen + infinitive is the oldest, occurring sporadically in Gothic, more frequently in Old High German, still more so in the Heliand. In Middle High German it is "[illegible]".

Wollen + infinitive is not used to express futurity in Gothic but is found with this function in Otfrid occasionally, still more so in Middle High German.

The form werden + infinitive is unknown in Middle High German, a few instances excepted, according to Grimm. It becomes prominent only when the construction with wollen died out. He makes the observation here that possibly the present passive construction had something to do with the rise of the form werden + infinitive. If, as Haupt maintained, the latter came from the form werden + present participle then the participial construction should be found before the other form could occur.

Paul. M.H.D. Gram., 4. Aufl., 1894 § 277 says: "Für das Futurum gebraucht man zuweilen die umschreibung mit ich wil und dem infinitiv; noch nicht wie im nhd. ich wirde."

Also § 297, rem. "mit der zweiten hälfte des 13. jahrhunderts kommt werden mit dem inf. auf, aber nicht wie im nhd. zum ausdruck des fut., sondern zur bezeichnung des eintritts einer handlung, darum auch häufig im praet.: so werdent sie trinken, er wart weinen."

Weinhold, M.H.D. Gram. (Paderborn 1883) § 421 thinks that the construction werden + infinitive is derived from the form werden + present participle where the participle has lost the d of its ending, and thus become identical in form with the infinitive. This idea he develops still further in § 435. Wollen + infinitive he says, § 434, is not common till the 15–16 century. Müezen + infinitive is not so frequent as wollen + infinitive.

Erdmann, Deutsche Syntax, Stuttgart 1886, gives what probably is the best and shortest statement of the conditions in Old High German and Middle High German. The sections are §14 seq.

First he states that the present tense is the regular form in Old High German and Middle High German, being very common also in New High German.

In the discussion of the auxiliaries he says that sollen in similar occurs in Gothic, is especially frequent in Old High German, having but a trace of its first meaning of duty. In Middle High German it is still more common.

Mügen is then mentioned, but nothing is said as to its comparative frequency.

With regard to the use of wollen he traces the development as follows: "The idea that one wants to do a thing is accompanied by the idea that the thing will really be accomplished, that is futurity."

Werden + present participle occurs but 6 times in Old High German, as far as Erdmann knows, Tatian 6 4 ni uuirdist thu suigenti - is the form. Weiss Hans does not give another instance also in Tatian, not translating the futurum exactum: 42-21 Thie mîn furlougnit, or mannum inti mîn giuuerdi werdi - furlougnit in himile. Erdmann says ~~that~~ that it occurs not very frequently in Middle High German being displaced by werden + infinitive.

Werden + infinitive occurs in Middle German, and is entirely unknown to the 'niederdeutschen Sprachen.' He derives the form not from the combination werden + present participle, but from the inchoative meaning of werden - going over into a condition. In support of this view he cites Orendel 1.561, du bist dich ruomen, and says that du wirst dich ruomen could mean 'du wirst fähig dich zu rühmen.'

In the present work besides the forms mentioned by Erdmann, Grimm, Weinhold and Paul, the constructions werden + adjective or noun, and werden + perfect participle form separate categories. The reason is that they, by their frequency, possibly gave werden the force of a quasi-future auxiliary, thus aiding the rise of werden + infinitive. There occur also a great number of instances of these constructions which from their form might just as well be werden + infinitive as werden + adjective or perfect participle.

The forms of the verbs are separated because by so doing we get a glimpse of the manner in which the auxiliaries got to be used in these constructions.

Middle German.

(Texts from Middle and Lower Rhine, pp. [illegible])

The first text examined was Williram (ed. Seemüller, Q.u.F. 28), of the eleventh century. In the translation of the Latin we find 22 instances, in the gloss or explanation to the text, 81 instances. The usage in the two sections is not the same. In the text it is:

Pres. I 50%. Pres. II 9% Pres. III 18%

Sol. + inf. I 9%

Wol. + inf. I 14%

In the gloss it is as follows:

Pres. I - 11%	Pres. II - 2½%	Pres. III - 22%
Sol. + inf. I 3½%	Sol. + inf. II 0%	Sol. + inf. III 15%
Wol. + inf. I 22%	Wol. + inf. II 0%	Wol. + inf. III 1%

Werden + adj. 9½%

Werden + perf. part. 9½%

Positively [illegible] Williram followed the older translators with regard to the Latin text, but in the interpretation of this text used those forms which [illegible]

seemed most suitable.

18-2 and 3. Faciemus wir machen. Gloss. Nu verim weline nassgerede ic unte mine doctores dir wollen machen.

24-1 Gloss. so ih decheina wita geruowet bin a persecutione, so wil ic des nemer sceinnn.

48-3 Surgam - nu wil ih ufsten

queram unte wil in suochen.

78-2 induar wie scal ic uneyitron.

7-1 exultavimus wir springzen unte vreunen unsih.
Gloss. wir genuhtige dinero sunne, wir ne wollen niet ir vergezzen.

Zs. d. A 8, 267 contains some fragments of Middle German Gospels of the twelfth century probably. Only three instances are found in them, divided as follows

Pres. II. 33 1/3 %

Werden + inf III. 33 1/3 %

Werden + adj. 33 1/3 %

In the 'Zukunft nach dem Tode,' and 'St. Paulus,' (Kraus, Deutsche Gedichte des XII Jahrh. Halle 1882), there are 7 instances.

Pres. I [illegible] , Pres. II 0 % Pres. III 0 %

sollen + inf. III 14 2/7 %

Werden + adj. 14 2/7 %

Werden + perf. part. 42 6/7 %

Roth, Predigten (Quedlinburg 1839, of the [illegible] of the [illegible] century, contain 31 instances

Pres. I [illegible] % Pres. II 15 % Pres. III 18 %

sollen + inf. I 3 % , sollen + inf. II 3 %

Wollen + inf. I 9 % Wollen + inf. III 7 %

Werden + adj. 6 %

Werden + perf. part. 34 % Werden + pres. part. [illegible]

38-9 davo ic gib in.

54, [illegible] ich wil niht arbeit [illegible]

25-15 also schulden wir ouch [illegible]

40-15 so wirt der stimme [illegible]

77-19 geoffenet die wort die mit der warheit chumen vorderen.

34-8 wer erwelt die mit reinem gemuete sint, retaining an incorrect dative due to reflexion of the preceding line.

In Z.d.A. 20,217 there is a fragment of a sermon of the thirteenth century, whose original is supposed to date from the twelfth century. This text is of interest in the comparative rarity of sollen + infinitive. There are 33 instances divided as follows:

Pres. I - 15% Pres. II 0 Pres. III - 34%

sollen + inf. I 3% sollen + inf. II - 3% sollen + inf. III 6%

Wollen + inf. I 6%

Werden + adj. 15%

Werden + perf. part. 12%.

243-26 wie das gute werden, das wirt ir uns.

244-20 seit ir erstanden, so sult ir smecken.

235-22 wan ouch diu zit chumt, ist so tagen wir ir vie und welten einig sagen

In a Middle German 'Magnificat' (about 20 [illegible] of the twelfth century, but whose manuscript dates from the thirteenth, we find six instances,

Pres I 0% Pres II 0% Pres III 33 1/3%

Sollen-inf. 33 1/3%

Wollen-inf. 16 2/3%

Werden + pres. part 16 2/3%

The only instance deserving particular attention is v. 131, corresponding to [illegible] 'die [illegible] die ser recunnet [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

With this text we may close the first period of the development in Middle German. The average for the works so far considered is as follows.

Out of a total of 183 instances, we have:

Pres I. 15 1/3% Pres II 8 1/2% Pres III. 18 1/2%

Sollen-inf I 2 1/2% Sollen-inf II 8 1/10% Sollen-inf III 14 1/10%

Wollen-inf I 4 1/2% Wollen-inf II. 0 Wollen-inf III [illegible]

Werden + adj. 12%. Werden + pres. part. 16%. [illegible]

From this we may draw several conclusions: first, that wollen + infinitive must have retained some of its meaning of intention or purpose, for it is used principally in the first person, not at all in the second and rarely in the third. Most of the instances in the third person can be explained as being the indirect discourse forms of wollen + infinitive in the first person.

Second, that the present tense was the usual form used to express the future, comprising 73% of the total number not counting the instances of werden + adjective and werden + perfect participle.

In Germ. 19, 305 there are some Thuringian sermons of the thirteenth century. Only four instances are found here, but all of them are wollen + infinitive, one in the first person, three in the third. In fact, wollen + infinitive goes beyond the idea of

pertains to that intention.

B III-1 21 in den stunden so gesagen die dieve un solten den schaz teile.

Germ. 17 346 and Zs. d. Phil. 15, 202 contain some Middle German sermons of the thirteenth century, which probably belong to the same volume. They contain 18 instances, and exhibit also the great frequency of the form solent infinitive, so that [illegible] of Middle German at this time.

The figures are as follows:

Pres I - 10/0	Pres. II 4/0	Pres. III 18/0
Sollen inf I 11/2/0	Sollen inf II 2/2/0	Sollen inf III 4/0
Wollen inf I 2/3/0		
Werden + inf. 6.2.0	Werden [illegible] 3/0	

Germ. 17, p 349 also sul ich staben mit vilen

p. 348 sult du [illegible]

[illegible]

p 347 [illegible]

p344 pariet sol ein sun gewinnen

p340. Wême we ist dir uns! die armin schaf sollen die wolve ort schaden.

Zs d. Phil. 15 p265 pariet sal tun

circumdabit sol umbevâhen

p268 confitebor ich sprich daz ich ver-

jehen sol min unreht. Merket daz er

gibt daz er jehen sol sin unreht

It seems to me that if the preacher, in quoting in indirect discourse, uses wolde + infin. where in direct discourse is sollen + infinitive, we must assume one of two alternatives, either sollen expresses both futurity and intention or wollen + infinitive expresses the pure future. I think the former view is the correct one.

In the "[illegible] Benedictiner Regel" Zs. d. A 16, of the thirteenth century, we find 38 instances.

Here also do we find sollen + infinitive occurring very frequently. The proportions are

Tres I 0%   Tres II - 10½%   Tres III 21%

sollen inf I 10½%   sollen + infin II 3%   [illegible]

Wollen inf [illegible]

Werden adj. 16%   Werden + perf. part. 26%

Prol. 25 docebo - ich wil iuch lere.

" 67 similabo dem wil ich glichin

" 36 [illegible] so [illegible] ich

VI-1 custodiam ich sal behuoten.

VII-10 [illegible] also salt du vordern

" 40 confitebi[illegible] sum dir begihin.

II-13 der abbet sol sich immer gehuge daz von siner lere oder der jungerin gehorsam beidiu sine rede wirt gebin. When we know that 'rede wirt gebin' is the present passive and translates erit discussio, then the construction is plain enough. If, however, the forms werden + adjective and werden + perfect participle are used very

frequently to express futurity, and if as a result werden acquired a quasi auxiliary force, then such a passage as the one last cited would be construed as werden + infinitive, and the passage would read "der wobel sol sich immer gehugge dar (er) von iner lere oder der jungirin genomen beidir soliche rede wirt geben."

In the Trier Psalter (Graff, Quedlinburg 1839, and Schmeller Zs.d.A. 8, 120,) of the thirteenth century there occur 751 instances,

Pres I 1 1/3 % Pres II 1 1/10 % Pres III 11 1/6 %

sollen + inf. I 25 1/3 % sollen + inf. II 5 1/2 % sollen + inf. III 4 1/2 %

Wollen + inf. I 8 1/5 %

Werden + inf. 1 7/10 % Werden + pres. part. 6 %

P. 37-19 cogitabo ich sal denken.

38- 2 custodiam ich wil behuden.

85- 12 confitebor ich wil bejehen

" glorificabo ich wil gerichen

90-14 liberabo ich wil lösen

" protegam ich sal beschirmen.

64-9 delectabis du solt [illegible]

67-10 separabis du solt gesundern

It is worth noting that in several passages, notably P. 85-12 and 90-14, wollen and sollen are used alternately with equal value. Whether this is due to the translator's endeavor to obtain a greater variety of expression, or whether it is an indication of the fact that sollen + infinitive may express intention can not be here decided. The fact that in other cases sollen + infinitive comes first points to the former alternative.

Leyser in his 'Predigten,' (Quedlinburg 1838) publishes sermons dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In those of the thirteenth century 24 instances occur, distributed as follows:

Pres I - 16%   Pres. II - 0   Pres III - 24%

Wollen inf. I 0   Wollen inf. II 0   Wollen inf. III - 4%

Werden + adj. 29%

Werden + perf. part. 16½%   Werden + pres. part. 8%.

10-6 Ez ist groze ere dem chnehte einem herren ze dienen wan er mit im reichsende wirt.

14-23 Got wil mit im sin gericht haben.

In the fourteenth century portion there are 163 instances. The usage here agrees more closely with that of the texts examined so far, than does that of the thirteenth century section. In addition we find four instances of werden + infinitive.

Pres I - 6½%   Pres II - 3%   Pres III 14%

Sollen + infin. I 13%   Sollen inf. II 3½%   Sollen inf. III [illegible]%

Wollen + infin. I 14½%   Wollen + inf. III - 1%

Werden + inf. 2½%

Werden + adj. 8%

Werden + perf. part. 4⅓%   Werden + pres. part. 2%

40-20 an der anderen zukunft so wirt er komen.

131-15. so er kumen wirt ze gerihte.

51-15 sacrificabo ich sol dir opphern

51 transgrediar ich sol varn

52-11 lavabo ich sol waschen.

75-27 . ich sol dirs geben.

75-22 ich wil dirs geben.

25-8 cognoscis du solt erkennen

128-15 so wirt danne daz ir sprechende wort.

Zs.d. A. 22, p. 256 contains a sermon, probably of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Only seven instances occur, sollen infinitive III having four, and present III having three.

In Zs.d. Phil. 9, p. 428 ff. several [illegible] Rime bibles are published. They date from the

fourteenth century and contains four instances.

Pres I - 25%

sollen + inf. I - 50%   sollen + inf. III - 25%

Volume I of Schönbach's Predigten ([illegible] 1886), of the fourteenth century, contains 451 instances.

Pres. I - 6½%   Pres II - 4%   Pres III - 28%

sollen inf. I - 6½%   sollen + inf. II 4%   sollen inf. III 20½%

Wollen + inf. I 6½%   Wollen inf. III ¼%

Werden + inf. 5¼%

Werden + adj. 9%

Werden + perf. part. 13½%   Werden + pres. part. 1%

6-10 die wirt noch mer hungern.

148-2 wie freislich er cumen wirt.

13-24 respiciam ich sol si sehen.

15-1 [illegible] wir sol si [illegible]hen

242-33 re[illegible]am ich wil si [illegible]quic[illegible]

21-32 vivit er sol leben. 10-30 [illegible] si [illegible]ten leben

12-9 wiset wie er wil wesen gegen dich.

In Nom. 18, 1951 (Sprüche und Verse 2 enthaltend Mustiner) of the fourteenth century, we find but four instances. Two of these four however are sollen + infinitive, one in the third person, one in the first. The other two are werden + adjective.

Brun von Schonebeck (Bibl. Stuttg. vol. 198, contains) 36 instances. The usage, with the exception of wollen + infinitive, agrees with that of the other texts examined.

Pers I 16%   Pers II 1 2/3 %   Pers III - 10%

sollen + inf. I 5%   sollen + inf. II 6%   sollen + inf. III 1%

Wollen + inf. I 17%   Wollen + inf. II ½ of 1%   Wollen + inf. III 1%

Werden + infin. 1 1/3 %

Werden + adj. 5 ½ %   Werden + pres. part. 4%

1. 1702 so wurden si nimmer trinken

1. 7724 sus wurden si sprechen.

1. 974 so sal ich minnich spehe wol sagen und irluchten.

1.624 surgam et circuibo ich wil ufsten.

716 surgam etc ufsten ich [illegible]

926 amaritabit das sal irbitteren.

1342 ambulabunt volk sal wanderen.

In this text sol rimes with ol or wol 10 times. If, however, we subtract these cases we nevertheless have remaining 20% for sollen + infinitive, al though for my part I do not think the rime was the reason for [illegible]

In 'Meister Eckhardt' Zs. d. A. 15. 373, of the fourteenth century, we find 45 [illegible]

Pres I - 2%	Pres II - 0%	Pres III - 6 1/2%
Sollen + inf. I - 2%	Sollen + inf. II 0%	Sollen + inf. III - 31%
Wollen + inf. I - 11%		Wollen + inf. III 6 1/2%

I - 3 suscitabo ich wil irwecken die gerechten vorzeiten davidis und die [illegible] sal [illegible] und sal finden urteil und machen gerechtikeit.

X - [illegible] reversabimur der in uns [illegible]

XII-3 [illegible] sal [illegible]

XIV-2 wat so [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]

" 4 der sal grote vrucht bringen.

XVI-8 der in wirdet anders nummer geruchte dan wesen.

The last example at first sight might appear to be an instance of werden + infinitive. The context however shows us that 'wesen' instead of being a verb, is a noun and is to be translated entity or being.

In the Trebnitz Psalter (ed. Pietsch, Breslau 1881) we have the main water mark of the form sollen + infinitive. Of 1104 instances 90% are sollen + infinitive.

Pres. I - 1% Pres II - ½ of 1% Pres III 3½ %

sollen + inf. I - 28½% sollen inf. II - 10% sollen inf. III - 52%.

Wollen + inf. I - 1/10 of 1%.

Werden + inf. 1/50 of 1%. Werden + adj. 1/10 of 1%. Werden + past part. [illegible]

P. 113-25 laudabunt si werdent loben.

88-24 concidam ich sal vellen.

118-25 convertam wil ich keren.

20-2 exultabit. sal vrowen.

These figures show how far in any given direction a dialect may go, and yet within a hundred years, swing like a pendulum to the other extreme. The Trebnitz Psalter is of the first half of the fourteenth century. The sum total of the present tense forms is 58. At the end of the fourteenth century these conditions are very nearly reversed, the present tense being used most frequently.

With this work we may close the second period in Middle German. We have seen sollen + infinitive growing more and more frequent until finally it overshadowed all the other forms. We shall now trace its gradual decline and see by what forms it was supplanted.

In Matthias von Beheim's Evangelien buch of the year 1343 (ed. R. Bechstein), 1004 instances occur.

Pres I - 10%   Pres II - 5%   Pres III - 26%

sollen + inf. I 2%   sollen inf. II - 1%   sollen inf. III 22½%

wollen + inf. I - 2%   wollen inf. II - ⅓ of 1%   wollen inf. III 0%

Werden + infin. 2%

Werden + adj 11%   Werden + perf. part. 10%

We see here for the first time the werden + infinitive construction becoming more prominent. To be sure it comprises only 2%, but the number of occurrences is 21.

John. 14-16 rogabo ich sal bitten.

14-18 relinquam et veniam ich sal wider zu uch sal kumen.

Matt. 8 7 veniam ich wil kumen.

Matt. 13-14 audietis ir sult horen.

21-37 verebuntur si werden vorchten.

23-34 occidetis ir werdet toten.

In Zs.d.A. 36, 255 there are preserved portions of an 'Evangelienharmonie' of the fourteenth century. This is related to Beheim's version, but seems to have gone through the hands of an Alemannic scribe, consequently there are some interesting variants.

It contains 37 instances. To make the comparison with Beheim's version clearer, I shall put the figures for the corresponding portions together.

Beheim	Pres. I 0	Pres. II 3%	Pres. III 13½%
Z.d.A. 36	Pres. I – 3%	Pres. II – 3%	Pres. III 6%
Beheim	sollen inf. I 13½%	sollen inf. II 8%	sollen inf. III 54%
Z.d.A. 36	sollen inf. I 11%.	sollen inf. II 8%	sollen + inf. III – 62%

Beheim Werden + infin. 6%

Z.d.A. 36. Werden + infin 0%

Beheim Werden + perf. part. 3%

Z.d.A. 36. Werden + perf part. 0%

Beheim Werden + pres part. 0%

Z.d.A. 36 Werden + pres part. 8%

We see from this that the Evangelien Harmonie uses sollen + infin. more than Beheim, that the form werden + infinitive is unknown to it, and that instead of this werden + infinitive it has a corresponding form werden + present participle, which in turn is unknown to Beheim, at least for this particular section.

John. 14-29 so ez geschiht [B wan ez geschehen wirt]

John 16 7. so kumet er nit [B. sal nit kumen]

7 so sende ich [B so sal ich senden]

13 waz er wirt horende [B. waz er wirt horen]

daz wirt er sprechende [B. daz sal er sprechen]

die wirt er kundende [B. die sal her kundigen]

From these differences I think that probably both are descended from the same source, neither one being a copy of the other.

Breslau Ms D.26 of the year 1340, has one werden + infinitive, present I-6, present II-2 present III 16 werden + adjec-

Ls.d.A. 22-78 contains a Middle German Apocalypse of the fourteenth century. Here we [see] the use of sollen + infinitive is gradually declining. There are 42 instances divided as follows.

Pres. I - 48%	Pres II - 0%	Pres III - 16½%
sollen + infin. I - 0%	sollen + inf. II - 0%	sollen + inf. III - 14½%
Wollen + inf. I - 12%		
Werden + infin. 5%		
[illegible] + perf. [illegible]		

II-7 dabo dem wil ich geben.

II-16 veniam et pugnabo ich scheire kume und wil vechten.

V-10 regnabunt sullen herschen.

II-10 habebitis ir werdit haben

10 passurus es: ne du leiden werdest

Walther in his 'Deutsche Bibelübersetzung des Mittelalters' gives a number of selections from the various translations there examined. Some of them are Middle German, and these will now be considered.

The fourteenth psalter (cod. pal. germ. 156) of the fourteenth century contains 17 instances.

Pres I - 94%

sollen + infin. III - 6%

Breslau I.Q. 257 also of the fourteenth century has 12 instances.

Pres. III 8 1/3%

sollen + infin. I 2 1/3% [illegible] sollen + inf. II 1/3% [illegible] sollen + inf. III - [illegible]

Leipzig Msc 34, dated 1535, (Walther's twentieth group), contains 26 instances.

Pres II - 4%   Pres III - 34 4/5%

sollen + inf. II 8%   sollen + inf. III 30 4/5%

Werden + inf. 15 2/5%

Werden + adj. 4%   Werden + perf. part. 4%

In the Nineteenth Psalter Dresden, Msc. 287, dated 1387, 18 instances occur. Only one, however, is

sollen + infinitive III, the rest being in the present tense.

Pres I - $27\frac{7}{9}\%$ Pres II $5\frac{5}{9}\%$ Pres III - $61\frac{1}{9}\%$

The second group contains two Middle German manuscripts, Weimar fol. 3 8 and Cod. pal. vindob. 2759. In the former, dating from the end of the fourteenth century, we find 30 instances.

Pres II $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ Pres III $16\frac{2}{3}\%$

Sollen + inf. I - $13\frac{1}{3}\%$

Werden + adj. 10%   Werden + pres. part. $3\frac{1}{3}\%$

Werden + infin. 50%

This is the first of all the Middle German texts to show such a preponderance of the form werden + infinitive.

The other manuscript contains 66 instances. Here we note a still greater proportion of werden + infinitive, namely [illegible]. Sollen + infinitive, according to these two texts, must have gone out

almost completely at this time, for not one instance occurs in this group. The other instances are as follows:

Pres II 3 %. Pres III 12 %.

Werden + inf. I - 3 %

Werden + adj. 4½ %

Werden + pret. part. 12 % Werden + pres. part 1½ %

The [illegible] Psalter, Stuttgart M.B. [illegible] 1.13, of the [illegible] century, contains 7 instances, of which 6 are present [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 04 [illegible] the last quarter of the fourteenth century has 12 instances

Pres III 42⅔

Werden + adj. 8⅓ %

Werden + pret. part. 0 % Werden + pres. part. 4[illegible]

Werden + inf. [illegible] %

Cod. pal. vindob. 2815 of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, contains a variety of forms in a small compass. It has only 6 instances but they are divided as follows.

Pres III - [illegible]/31

Wollen ind. III - 16/31

Wollen infin. I - 16 21/31 9/10

Wollen infin. 33 21/31 9/10

Melk E 86 of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, has 25 instances

Pres I - 12 [illegible] Pres II - 4 [illegible] Pres III - 8 [illegible]

[illegible] imp II - [illegible] [illegible] imp III - 0

Wollen ind I - 7/10

Wollen adj. 8 [illegible]

Wollen infin 10 [illegible]

Zs.d.A. 9. 26 contains Middle German sagas? of the end of the fourteenth century [illegible]

143 instances.

Pres. I - 6%   Pres. II - 12%   Pres. III - 39%

Sollen + inf. II - 1/10 of 1%   Sollen + inf. III - 5 1/2%

Wollen + inf. I - 1 1/2 %

Werden + adj. 11 5%

Werden pres. part. 35%   Werden pres. part. 1/10 of 1%

Matt. 21-1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Matt. 24-7 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Matt. 1-24 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Serm. 18, p. 16 contains a [illegible] [illegible] and sermon of the beginning of the sixteenth century. Each has 4 instances. In the sermon however they are not all [illegible], third person, in the legend they are of the same person but present tense. The sermon generally preserves the older forms of tense of its [illegible] character, whereas the legend contains

until it well nigh reached in the popular way.

With this text we may close another period of development, which although short, is yet extremely interesting. At its beginning sullen was the regular form. Apparently we were approaching a condition like that of Modern Dutch where zullen + infinitive is the only form for the pure future. Nevertheless within half a century this movement has spent its force and there is a reversion to the use of the present tense. When this tense did not express the idea of futurity strongly enough for the translator or author, he used the new form werden + infinitive, which had been used sporadically during the fourteenth century.

This condition is shown in the 'Codex Teplensis' of the beginning of the fifteenth century. [illegible]

tains 1161 instances.

Pres I - 14%. Pres II - 11% Pres III - 41%

Werden + adj. 10½%

Werden + pres. part. 1 1/3 % Werden + past part. 16 2/3 %

Werden + infin. 3%.

Luke V-10	eris capiens	wirstu fahen.
" XXIII-43	hodie eris	wirst du sein
Mark X-21	habebis	wirst haben.
Matt. I-23	habebit	wird haben
Mark I 8	baptizabit	wird taufen
Mark XIII-25	erunt decidentes	werdent fallen.
Luke XIX-40	clamabunt	werdent rufent.

In these examples we see an apparent confusion of werden + infinitive and werden + present participle. For instance two present participles in the Latin are translated by werden + infinitive, and two future tenses are translated by werden + present participle. This may be due to a confusion, in form, of the ...

the present participle or it may be the endeavor of the writer to give what he thinks is the original form of werden + infinitive. The latter seems more probable to me.

Cgm. 10,311 contains a Spiel von den zehn Jungfrauen. Two manuscripts exist. The later B from Upper Hesse and is dated 1428. The earlier version A from Thüringen is supposed to be almost a century older. It contains 29 instances.

Pres I - 14%

sollen + inf. I 3½% sollen + infin III 20½%

Wollen + inf. I - 17%

Werden + adj. 27 3/5 % Werden + perf. part. 17%

The other and more complete version B has 7[illegible] instances

Pres I - 11% Pres III 3%

sollen + inf. I - 3% sollen + inf. III 16%

Wollen + inf. I - 13½%

Werden + infin 3% [illegible] werden + adj. 24 3% werden + perf. part. [illegible]%

The chief difference between the two texts is that B uses werden + infinitive there. Since these occur in those portions of B which have no counterpart in A, we may assume that they are due to the person who, in the first quarter of the fifteenth century, expanded A into B. In other words they indicate that werden + infinitive was accepted in Upper Hessic at that time as a regular representative of the future tense.

A 531 wir wanden wir solden noch lange leben.

1221 B. wenn sie werden do hyn gan.

24, B. biss dass wir gesehen ob ymant in der werltschafft werde gan.

364 B. der brudegom wirdt uns holen.

In the "[illegible] prosa," [illegible] 20 and 21, of the fifteenth century, we find 40 instances.

Pres I - 10% Pres II - 2½% Pres III - 10%

Wollen + infin I - 45% Wollen + inf II - 5%

Werden + infin. 7½ %

Werden + adj. 7 [illegible] %   Werden + pers. part. 12 [illegible] %

176-32 des sele wirt grosse gnade haben

176-26 [illegible] wird uns [illegible]

174-18 [illegible] mir besweert [illegible] komen

Germania 12-221 contains some Middle German [illegible] ones of the fifteenth Century. They show only three instances, 1 werden + infinitive, 1 werden + adjective and 1 wollen + infinitive I.

Berlin [illegible] 61 of the year 1465 has the werden + infinitive to a marked degree. It contains 15 instances of which 41 [illegible] % are werden + infinitive. The remaining instances are

Pres I 2½ %   Pres II - 11½ %   Pres III - 24½ %

sollen + infin II - 1⅔ %

Wollen + infin I - 3½ %

Werden + adj. 8 %   Werden + pers. part. 7 [illegible]

We may characterize the development in Middle German as follows. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the future was rendered chiefly by the present tense. Sollen was also used, chiefly in the first and third persons, rarely in the second. Wollen was restricted to the first person, the instances in the third person being almost universally the result of indirect discourse.

In the thirteenth, and the first half of the fourteenth century the use of sollen + infinitive grew more and more common, being used in all the persons. Its culmination was seen in the [illegible].

In the second half of this century sollen + infinitive gradually declined in frequency, being replaced by the present tense. From the beginning of the fifteenth century on there is a steady increase in the frequency of werden + infinitive.

Texts from Middle and Lower Rhine.

The dialects of this region show a develop-ment which apparently was affected by the close proximity of the Dutch and Low Saxon dialects.

Heyne's 'Kleinere altniederdeutsche Denkmäler' Paderborn 1877 contains 'Altniederdeutsche Psalmen', which may be considered in this connection. They contain 288 instances. The remarkable feature is that although they are usually assigned to the tenth century they nevertheless use either [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Pres III-1-1

sollen [illegible] I-19-1 sollen [illegible] II 4-2-6 sollen [illegible] III-1-1 [illegible]

Werden [illegible] pres part.

When we note that Dutch from the first has a predilection for the use of sollen [illegible] [illegible],

and when we consider that these had [illegible]

the retest position by a century and a half, we may conclude that this dialect was in its early stage affected by the usage in Dutch.

In a collection of sermons of the twelfth century from the same region we have a similar condition of affairs. There are 39 instances

Pres I 0 Pres II 0 Pres III - 2½%

sollen inf. I - 10%; sollen inf. II - 25⅔%; sollen inf. III 54%

Wollen + inf. I - 7⅔%.

1.61 wollen my [illegible] [illegible] ich wolde in sollen untruen.

1121. [illegible] sollen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In Tundalus (Franz. Deut. [illegible] dichtungen) Middle Frankish of the twelfth or thirteenth century there occur 11 instances. The usage is very close to that seen in the preceding text.

Pres I 0 Pres II 41 Pres III - 9%

sollen inf I - [illegible] sollen inf II 18% sollen inf. III 36%

Wollen + inf I - 9%

155 Nu wil ich sagen von dem man.

1213 ich sal dir sagen al[illegible]

1217 absorbebit iz sal vorslinden

1102 patiens sal du [illegible]

liberabens dese quat sal dich [illegible]

Zs. d. [illegible] 82 (Deutschen Prosa des XIV Jahrhunderts) furnishes us with 11 instances. We note here that a great change has come over the language. Wollen + infinitive and werden + infinitive are getting to be very common.

Pres I 0 Pres II 0 Pres III 0

Sollen inf I 9% sollen inf II - 0 sollen inf III - 18%

Wollen + inf. I - 36%

Werden + inf. I - 27%

Werden + perf. part. 9%

p 80 daz man sele dich werde neigen.

p. 92 daz ir got wort [illegible]

p 96 du wirst mich sehen.

p 14 [illegible] du solt dich in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

so wil ich dich segnegen und zieren.

The use of wollen + infinitive is carried out still further in a play from the Middle Rhine region, published by Mone as 'Leben Jesu'. It is also of the fourteenth century, and has 71 instances.

Pres I - 8 1/2 %   Pres II 8 1/2 %   Pres III 12 3/4 %

sollen infin. I 4 %   sollen inf II 5 %   sollen inf III 7 %

Wollen infin I 2 1/2 %   Wollen inf III 8 1/2 %

Werden adj. 9 %

Werden pres part. 14 %   Werden pres part. 15 %

l 654 ir werdent alle fliehende

l 665 ich sal ze Galylea vor uch gan.

l 48 so werdent ir die strâze dag zû uch [illegible] [illegible]

Crist wil selber gan.

1728 wer rache wil erwerben, der wil verderben.

1258 ich dich diner bede wil geweren.

Zs. d. A 2, 362 seq. an Ostrosp.[illegible] of the fourteenth century, shows a somewhat [illegible] usage. It contains 56 instances [illegible] thereof.

Pres I 2½% Pres II 2½% Pres III 10½%

sollen w. inf. I 9½% sollen w. inf. II 13½% sollen w. inf. III 33½%

Wollen w. inf. I 17½% Wollen w. inf. II 21½% Wollen w. inf. III 11

Werden w. inf. 1%

196 vernimet wes ig ug vragen sal.

1142 Also wil wir gesunden unde [illegible] Cristum [illegible] tamp senden.

1180 Nu wil ich dat werde kunt dat ik wille senden minen sun.

1714 [illegible] ich wil uch vragen [illegible]

815 ich [illegible] ug dat ir [illegible] [illegible] mich.
ich sal ug machen vrouden rich.

In a sermon of thirteen pages and belonging to the same place and time, there are three instances, as follows:

[illegible] ~~inf~~ III 33 1/3 %

Wollen + inf I 33 1/3 % Sollen + inf III 33 1/3 %

In the Twenty-ninth 'Psalter' Berlin pt. 249, Rhinefrankish of the year 1455, there occur 18 instances.

Pres I - 5 5/9 % Pres III 11 1/9 %

Wollen + inf I 22 2/9 %

Sollen + inf III 5 5/9 %

Werden + infin. 55 5/9 %

Here the great frequency of wollen + infinitive, and also of werden + infinitive are to be noted.

Zs.d. Phil. 21, 'Anna von Köln,' of the fifteenth century contains 21 instances. There are

wollen + infinitive is very frequent.

Pres I 5%

Sollen + inf. I - 29% sollen + infin. III 24%

Wollen + inf I 33⅓%.

Werden + adj. 5%

Werden + perf. part. 8%

The texts of the Middle and Low Rhine regions in their earliest representatives apparently show Dutch influence in the great prevalence of sollen + infinitive. Later on however in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the form wollen + infinitive becomes more prominent. This of itself would suggest Low German influence. That Low German acting upon Middle German would bring about a result somewhat like that seen in the texts examined so far, is seen in the work next to be considered.

This work is the 'Alsfelder Passionsspiel' of the end of the fifteenth century, published Zs.d.A. 3, 477. Alsfeld is in Hessen [illegible] the [illegible] German border, and the language then spoken shows the traces of it. There are 63 instances in the play.

Pres I - 4½%   Pres II - 3%   Pres III - 9%.

sollen sing I 7½%   sollen sing II - 6%   sollen sing III - 14%

Wollen sing I 14%   Wollen sing III - 12%

Werden + inf. 9%

Werden + adj. 6%   Werden + perf. part. 3%

Müezen + inf. 3%

I-64 darnach wirt man anfahenn.

I 46 das spyell das man ine beginnen well

II-180 [illegible] die armen [illegible] wer [illegible] erbarmen.

II-107 myn freyde ich doch triben sal.

IV-104 das sollen wer brecken ewyglich

IV-13 nu wirt hie sich nehen und [illegible]

Low-German.

No Low-German texts antedating the fifteenth century were available. From that time on however the material is more plentiful.

The first text examined was the Visio Philiberti. Nedd. Jahrb. 1878, p. 1. Here we find Middle Frankish influences so pronounced that the remark is made by the editor that the author probably was a Low German living on the Frankish border. The usage is as follows. Of 16 cases.

Pres I 6% Pres II. 12½% Pres III 25%

Sollen inf. I 12½% sollen inf. III 31¼%

Wollen inf. I 0% Wollen inf. III 6%

This apparently would confirm the theory of Middle Frankish influences, were it not for the fact that the Frankish often uses sollen + infinitive to express the future. Besides the sentences are not numerous enough.

1183 du hast [illegible]

de vrient god weet

1.197. de duvele komet drade unde wolden ons voren ere strade.

Zs. d. Phil. 6 p.437 contains 'Erzählungen aus dem Spieghel der Leien' of the year 1406. Here 10 instances occur, divided as follows:

sollen + inf I - 30% sollen + inf. III - 40%

Wollen + inf. I 30%

This text also contains a greater proportion of sollen instances than we might expect in view of the later development of the language.

p.438. ic sal nu sterven unde ic mene dat wi ane deel hebben sullen.

p 438 de viant sprac 'ic salt doen'.

p 440 ic wil oec also doen, wiste of et nu iet helpen sal.

On page 440 we have a form illustrating how forms may be confused. It is as follows: wer ic

wort den guten luten und wort dinckende.'

[illegible] 'dinken' and 'dinkende' are exactly equivalent, the former being the present participle which has dropped its ending. This point will be mentioned when the 'Münster Grammatik' is considered.

In a '[illegible] Weisthum,' [illegible] Teil 9, 111 of the [illegible] third of the fourteenth century, there occur three instances, one of wollen + infinitive in the first person, and two of werden + adjective.

Item 11, 257 '[illegible]' of the year 1431, contains 15 instances, as follows:

Pres III - 13⅓ %

Wollen + inf. I - 60 %

Wollen + inf. III 6⅔ %

Werden + infin. 6⅔ %

Werden + pres. part. 6⅔ %

This occurrence of werden + present participle

along with werden + infinitive is to be noted.

264-24 dat sal em vor[illegible] und se [illegible] ne bi de
wil dan.

271-15 de werke de git gueden next und nue do[illegible]
wil

276-5 volgne mi. wa du selue wirst, dat [illegible]

In Germ 17, 184, Longgi, and yn 1441, there are three instances.

Pres I- 3 1/8 9/10

Worlent ms I 66 3/10

st. 18. gegh mir vraan myne kappe, ich wil bez[illegible]
le ante [illegible] terminum.

Ich wil eyn under [illegible] [illegible] haben
sic fiunt [illegible]es credentium.

Germ. 164 'Osterrune', also of the fifteenth century, contain 10 instances. Here however the usage slightly differs from that of the [illegible]

in preceding procedure it is as follows:

Pres I - 10%

sollen + infin I - 30%

Wollen infin I 10% Wollen inf. II 40% Wollen inf III 1%

Werden adj. 10%

p 167 ik scal ewelike leven.

p 166 ik wet dat du van dode wolt upstan.

p 16 wente wy komen se wet ne mo to sprekene

Germ. 13, 76 Aesop of the same century contains 6 instances of wollen infinitive in the first person 1 of the present tense, third person.

The most interesting of all the Low German monuments is the 'Münster Grammatik,' of the year 1451, published in the 'Niederdeutsches Jahrbuch' for 1877. In it there are 22 instances, distributed as follows:

Pres. I - 0% Pres II - 0% Pres III - 0%

sollen + inf I 18% sollen + inf II - 7/10

Wollen + inf I - 31 9/10 %

Werden + pres part 18 7/10 %

Werden + infin. 22 7/10 %

These figures do not convey the real meaning of the text. That is done by the examples used by the author of this grammar to convey to his pupils the real meaning of the auxiliary words and phrases. He explains 'tegam' thus, ick wil edder ick schal lesen, edder also de averlender seggen, ick werde lesen. Futurum tempus, dat heth tokamende tydt de noch kamen schal. Mortio legam wurden wil ik eine leche lesen.

From these examples we can see that werden + infinitive was not regarded by this schoolmaster as a good German form. From the fact that he either puts werden over wollen in his paradigm or omits sollen we may deduce that wollen + infinitive was the regular form.

That the first person future for him had a close connection with volition is shown by his next example. Wente du beduden wilt dat du willen hefst to lesende, so sechstu legam. Men weltu beduden dat du schuldich bist to lesende, is beter gesecht debeo legere. Watten men ock legam dudet ik wil lesen, unde volo legere heth ok ik wil lesen, doch so is underwylen beter gesecht volo legere, underwylen ok legam.

He next criticizes the prose composition of some persons as follows: wan de in futurum indicativi spreken scholen, also ik wil lesen eder ik schal lesen, de enseggen nimmer legam, men se seggen alle tyd volo legere edder debeo legere.

The strangest portion of the grammar is found in the examples which he now gives.

p 51. cum legero scholares dimittent - wen ik lesende werde, so werden vele schulre under techen nu laten und werden myne lecke horen.

ni seggen ac[illegible]. werde ich triumphieren [illegible] so werde ik vele [illegible] [illegible]

p 52 [illegible] werdet horende

p 51 andres so werstu horende

p 51 [illegible] der [illegible] dich morgen [illegible] sehen.

We have seen that he declares werden + infinitive to be an Upper German form. He does not at all refer to the use of werden + present participle, and yet uses it almost as frequently as he uses werden + infinitive. I think we may reason from absence here as well as from presence. If he mentions only the form werden + infinitive, but uses both werden + infinitive and werden + present participle we may suppose that for him these two forms represented one and the same thing. For my own part I believe the school master could better understand the genesis of such a form as werden + present participle than that of werden + infinitive, and naturally

assumed that the infinitive construction was the outcome of the participial construction. If therefore the grammar which he used as the basis of his own work was a High German one he might easily change some of the instances of werden + infinitive into a form which he could better understand. It is from this point of view that we may explain the forms er woert dunken and woert dunkende. The High German dialects show many such forms as er wirt tragen. The Low German did not see how this could be an infinitive, but concluded that it was a present participle without the ending. The next time it occurred he wrote the ending. This explanation is strengthened by the fact that in Germ. 11-357 Niederdeutsche Erzählungen, werden + infinitive and werden + present participle exist side by side and in equal numbers.

In [illegible] 10-385 "[illegible] Niederrheinische [illegible]-strofe" of the year 14[illegible] 27 instances are found.

Pres I - 4%   Pres II - 4%

wollen inf. I - 4%   wollen inf. II - 4%

Wollen + inf. I 81 4/5 %

Werden + adj. 4%

p. 388 so wirt in weder [illegible] [illegible] den [illegible]

p. 385 . [illegible] schutte [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

p. 386 ummer wette [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible]

In "Christi [illegible]" More I, 12, we have a text from the Lower Rhine which was worked over in 1464 at Wismar in Mecklenburg. Here we find 108 instances

Pres. I - 4½%   Pres II - 0   Pres III 1½%

wollen inf I - 6%   wollen inf II - 2⅔%   wollen inf. III - 10½%

Wollen + inf. I 49½%   Wollen + inf II 2⅔%   Wollen + inf. III - 12½%

Werden - inf. 1%   Werden + adj. 4%   Werden + perfect [illegible]

l. 444 samen quam ik mi vechten.

l. 510 und wilt uns tien in der ewigen [illegible]

l. 1246 der wilt de lude sere sterven.

l. 725 eris in paradiso du scholt sijn.

In l. 18 we have a case of often used, for the sake of rime: Cayphas unt Judas beven an [illegible], eine rede ik jw se-hen schal.

l. 55 love gy dat en dot man werde leven.

l. 524 der ever vrouwe nummer word enden.

In these two examples we see how the form werdent immediately may arise from mistakes of the scribe. In the first, I think the process has gone so far as to cause the scribe to feel that leven is really an infinitive; in the second there is a trace of the nominal character in the fact that 'ever vrouwe' is apparently in a genitive case depending on enden.

The Bordesholmer Marienklage, Zs. d. A. 13, 290.

written before 1416 Contains 24 instances

Pres. I - 4% Pres II - 8% Pres III 12½%

sollen + inf II - 8% sollen + inf III - 20½%

wollen + inf. I 41½% wollen inf III - 4%

1.719 ich schal noch kommen also lat en scharp swert schal treden dorch dyne sele = future volit.

1.793 darumme[?] schal he ok to nemmen vorn.

1.850 he warlik wil upstan so schaltu ein myt vrowden seen.

Nied. Jahrb. 1875, p 34 contains a "Twiegespräk twischen dem Leven und dem Dode," of the end of the sixteenth century. Here there are only four instances but all of them are wollen + infinitive equally divided between the first and the third persons.

p. 54. we dit bok wil lesenden ofte lesen doen vul ik dem duvele vorsen.

In a Westphalian sermon of the end of the century, published Nied. Jahrb. 1884 p. 44, there are 6 instances. Contrary to the general usage we find here 5 instances of sollen + infinitive, third person and 1 present tense, third person.

p. 46 brademe de sal werden verraden.

p. 46 edent et saturabunt – de sollen etten unde ghesaedet werden.

p. 47 de sal leven.

Nied. Jahrb. 1888, p. 6, 'Oldenburger Liederhandschrift,' contains 16 instances in the songs proper.

Pres. I - 6% Pres II - 14% Pres III - 12½%

Sollen I 6% sollen + inf II - 6½% sollen + inf III - 12½%

wollen + inf I - 12½% Wollen inf III 12½%

Werden + pres part. 6% Werden + perf. part. 12½%

Müllenhoff Denk. Hang 3 line 8 de em jungesten dage ne wert rihtende.

IV, st. 8, gyn reverchen wil ik vegenen.

XVI-3 concipies du schalt entfan.

5 du entfangest unde bliwest

XV-15 de hilghe geyst schal an di komen.

XVI-7 de hilghe geyst wyl vrien

VIII, 2 [illegible] kumpt de man wol [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

At the close of the songs we find a number of 'Biblische Zeugnisse.' Here the usage is entirely different. There are 1[illegible] instances in this section and of this number 10 or nearly 71% are written in [illegible]. There is only one instance of written [illegible], third person, and two of written [illegible], also of the third person.

1. 10 dar wert me ok vinden

30 de rechten werden loven.

54. juwe wercke willen van dem heren nicht [illegible] [illegible].

46 he schal nicht ghekronet werden

This section must be from a different source.

In [illegible]erha[illegible] von Minden [illegible] 149[illegible] we find 45 cases.

Pres I - 6 ½ %

Sollen + infin II - 9 % Sollen + inf III - 9 %

Wollen inf I 62 % Wollen inf. II 2 %

Werden + pres part. 2 %

Werden [illegible] 9 %

6 10 de [illegible] [illegible] ik den[illegible] ut

94-35 ik wil na minen vrunden draven
und wil en ene kulen graven.
vornemen sole gi enen strit
des si ik nummer [illegible] [illegible]en vrouwen.

101-44 wes fro und ge[illegible]t
min hulpe sal di sin bereit

100-14 de erst to us komende wirt.

The last text examined was Reinke de Vos. ed Prien. This translation from a Dutch original was printed in the year 149[illegible]. The[illegible]

Dutch version is late but the Low German poem may be compared with the still earlier Reinaert, which dates from the thirteenth century. (For this comparison E. Martin's edition of Reinaert was used.)

In Reinke de Vos we find 164 instances.

Pres I - 12½% Pres II - 2½% Pres III - ½%

sollen + inf. I - 1½% sollen + inf. II - 2% sollen + inf. III 12%

Wollen + inf. I - 27% Wollen + inf. II 1% Wollen + inf. III - 6½%

Werden + adj. 2½%

Werden + perf. part. 2½% Werden + pres. part. 1%

Werden + nom. 28%

Introd. §1 l.5. unde wert weder komende.

l.5004 al wor men nomende wirt.

l.139 ick wert den koninghen noch ovrwetten

l.147 he wert noch ettlyke schowenen.

l.416 denne wylle wy ons bespreken.

l.463 he wert gevangen unde vortegen

l.1416 dat se sprake wyt vorgenomen.

Reinaert in the places corresponding to the two three versions, uses sollen + infinitive. Other places in Reinke de Vos, where sollen has been changed to wollen are lines 2560, 3074, 3139, 3175, 3421, 34[illegible]9, 3561, 3763, 4141, 4145; where sollen has been changed to the werden + infinitive construction, lines 2459, 2466, 3597, 3635, etc.

When we note that in Reinaert, sollen + infinitive comprises about 1/10 of the entire number of instances, while wollen + infinitive represents less than 3%, then these changes become more significant, and we see how great the gap between Dutch and Low German had become.

By reason of the lack of material in the earlier period of Low German, no statement can be made with regard to its development anterior to the sixteenth century. In the sixteen-

the periphrasis of the future was expressed by sollen + infinitive. In the texts of the earlier portion of the sixteenth century sollen was used to some extent for the same purpose, although in some cases there appeared to be Middle German influences. It may not, therefore, be too rash a supposition to assume that Low German started out with sollen + infinitive as the first periphrasis of the future, but later discarded it and used wollen + infinitive instead.

The rarity of werden + infinitive is also to be noted.

Dutch.

Dutch has been the most conservative of all the dialects examined. According to Grimm sollen + infinitive is the earliest and best of all the German periphrases for the future. This has been the regular form in Dutch from the earliest monuments to the present day.

In Maerlant's Rijmbijbel (ed. David, Brussels 1858), of the end of the thirteenth century, there are 562 instances.

Pres. I 3%   Pres II - 1½%   Pres III - 1½%

Sollen + inf. I - 25%   Sollen inf II - 11%   Sollen inf III - 55%

Wollen + infin 1/3 of 1%

Werden + adj. 1/6 of 1%

Werden pres. part. 1 3/5 %

The two instances of wollen + infinitive, although they translate the future sense in the 'Speculum Historiale,' which was the source of a great portion

of this work, to me to not appear as futures but rather as denoting intention. They are

l. 15843 non absconditur mine welle bedecken

l. 3206 vadam ic wille varen.

The second one may be a future, but the first one is extremely doubtful.

l. 418 inferna zal ic verclaren wat:

l. 720 ponam ic sal setten.

l. 1554 ic sal dir ghewen.

l. 634 scietis so suldi weten.

l. 722 soe sal up dyn hooft breden

l. 2452 van here sal ons comen die sporet.

Reinaert (ed. Martin, Paderborn 1874) has two sections. Reinaert I of the thirteenth century contains 100 instances, distributed as follows:

Pres. I. 5%	Pres. II. 1%	Pres. III. 3%
Sollen + inf. I - 33%	Sollen + inf. II - 9%	Sollen + inf. III - 26%
Wollen + inf. I - 3%		

In the corresponding section of Reinaert II there are only 90 instances. The usage also differs from that of Reinaert I.

Pres I - 2%

sollen mit I 3½% sollen mit II 3½% sollen mit III - 3½%.

Willen mit I 10% Willen mit III - 2%

Rein I l. 1151. Ic sal u ter stede bringen daer ic u niet ontvlien.

Rein II l. 1175 ic wil u doen tot eenre stat daer wel ... u van musen sat.

Rein. I 1813 ic ne wil u niet ... scelen.

Rein II l. 1835 ic enwil niet veel sceldan.

Rein. I-30 si bad mi dat ic soude maken.

Rein II-32 si bads mi dat ic woude maken.

In the whole Reinaert II 3... instances occur.

Pres. I - 4⅓% Pres II - ¼ of 1%. Pres III - ¼ of 1%

sollen mit I - 7½% sollen mit II - 4⅓%. sollen mit III 4½%.

Wollen mit I - 4⅔% Willen mit III 1%

This agrees very closely with that of Reinaert I. The only question remaining is, why does Reinaert I

of the fourteenth century, in that section corresponding to Reinaert I change sollen to wollen in three places cited. I do not think that it is dialectic because it is not carried out in the remaining portion of Reinaert II. Most probably it is due to the scribe.

[illegible] n. 4-17 of the thirteenth or fourteenth century has 9 instances.

Pres III 2 1/2 1.

sollen + inf. I - 55 5/9 %   sollen + inf. III [illegible]

Wollen + inf. I 11/9 %

1. 175 ic sal u bringen

1. 631 nu sal mi haten vader en moeder.

1. 166. ander brulocht sal ic staen

en wil ander ridene ane van.

Z. d. A. 22, p. 97. a Dutch Alexander of the fourteenth century, is the only text in which Dutch

shows that it is accordance with the use of werden + infinitive to express futurity. There are 144 instances.

Pres I 3%   Pres II – 2/3 of 1%   Pres III – 9%

Sollen + inf. I 25½%   sollen inf. II ½%   sollen inf. III 53%

Werden + adj. 2%

Werden + perf. part. 2%

Werden + pres. part. 2%

Werden + infin. 2/3 of 1%

XVIII-22 audietur ne wert nummer ghehoort werden.

XV-4 veniunt begheine werden commende.

II-7 dabo sal ic gheven

I-4 videbit – sal sien

This solitary instance of werden + infinitive is not very easy to explain unless we assume that the Dutch version was based on a version from another dialect which had this form. The fact that it is accompanied by three instances of werden + present participle, a form also which is not

found in the other Dutch texts confirms this view.

In Zs. d. Phil. 27, p 15 there is a Dutch version of the French poem Baudouin de Sebourg. The text is of the fourteenth century and contains 12 instances, of which 7 have their counterparts in the French, which is not so diverse as the Dutch. The cases are distributed as follows.

Pres II - 8 1/3 %

Sollen + inf. I - 75%

Sollen + inf. III - 8 1/3 %

Wollen + inf. I 8 1/3 %

The instances fortified by the future tense in the French original are

l. 127 ic sal u hulken van dem live.

l. 131 dine kinder sal ic morden.

l. 220 ic wil gereiden sonder spare.

l. 280 ic sal u vercoepen

l. 285 dan sal ic hebben

p 250 ic di sal ontbieden.

p 271 gi in lant nemmermeer comt weder.

Niedd. Jahrb. 1886 p106 'Mittelniederländische Bruchstücke', contain 4 instances, all of sollen + infinitive, one in the first person three in the third.

In the 'Kriegsprophezeiung' Niedd. Jahrb 1886. p116, of the first half of the fifteenth century there are 59 instances. These are all in the third person, present tense 2 instances, sollen + infinitive 57 instances.

Zs.d.A. 19, 93 'Leben Jesu' of the fourteenth century has only sollen + infinitive. There are 4 cases.

sollen + inf I - 25% Person II 25% Sollen inf III 50%

p. 96 van welken wi eerst sculen seggen

p 96 en istic sal hebben dat ic bidde

Nedd. [illegible] 1887 p. 111 Kleine Mittel[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] century has 7 [illegible].

Here again we see the usual [illegible]

Pres I - 14 2/7 %

Sollen [illegible] I 14 [illegible]   Sollen [illegible] III 71 3/7 %

Germania 31 pp 1 [illegible] 164 contains specimens of the [illegible] of Dutch [illegible]. [illegible] are of the end of the [illegible] century and contain [illegible] instances.

Pres I. 1/2 [illegible] 1 %   Pres II. 0   Pres III 3 %

Sollen + infin I 24 %   Sollen + [illegible] II 8 %   Sollen + [illegible] III - 57 %

Wollen + infin I 3 %

[illegible]

p. 7. daer om sult y zyn croone draeen.

p 12. soe [illegible] wy [illegible] daer [illegible] gott [illegible].

p 33. in di salic setten mynen thron

p 194 so [illegible] wy nu [illegible]

p 157 nu wollen wy [illegible] [illegible].

The most characteristic feature of Dutch is its consistent use of sollen + infinitive. Wollen + infinitive is restricted to the first person, there being only two exceptions, both of which are in Kemnat II where there was a slight tendency to change sollen into wollen. In these instances in the first person there was very often a suspicion present that the scribe wished to express both intention and futurity, that is wollen kept some of its original meaning.

The other peculiarity is the almost total absence of werden + infinitive and werden + present participle. Out of 152[5] instances, only 3 are werden + present participle and only 1 is werden + infinitive. Werden + adjective does not fare much better, occurring only 4 times. It is a remarkable fact the only text in which werden + adverb occurs besides the [illegible] Gemma, is [illegible] Rijm bijbel where it occurs once. [illegible]

that these three forms are practically restricted to one text. From this we may draw two conclusions. First, that this text is in some manner related to a text written in another dialect. Second, that these three forms probably had an influence with regard to one another; the use of the one causing the other two to be used more frequently than would otherwise have been the case.

Bavarian.

The first text examined was the Vienna Ms. of Notker's Psalms of the eleventh century, edited by Heinzel and Scherer, Strassburg 1876. In the translation of the Latin, 699 instances are found.

Pres. I 27½%   Pres II - 10%   Pres. III - 50%

sollen inf. I 3/10 of 1%   sollen inf. II 7/10 of 1%.

Werden + adj. 2%

Werden + perf. part. 7½%

In the Glosses 296 instances occur, as follows.

Pres I - 16%   Pres II - 5%   Pres III - 34%

sollen inf. I 1½%   sollen inf. II 1/3 of 1%   sollen inf. III 8⅓%

Wollen + inf. I 1%

Werden + adj. 15%

Werden + perf. part. 17⅔%

Werden + infin. 2/3 of 1%

In the Alemannic text of Notker, one instance of werden + infinitive occurs, which is also found in the Vienna manuscript. The latter [illegible]

a second instance which is not found in the manuscript at St. Gallen. Moreover in the Gloss to Ps. 108, 9 sin chena der wirdo der uuenti gewortenist samo chena charte unde danne geuuerden wirt dei werch. This passage is found only in the Vienna text. The other instance is in Ps. 1 6 Quoniam novit dominus. Gloss. wande got weiz den weg dera rehton, er geuuerdet si wizzen unde iro werch.

The question is what is the [illegible] of this form?

Ps. 9-19 peribit sol floren sin

Ps. 36 [illegible]

Ps. 10-11 er sol danne geeiscon daz er dahta.

In the Wiener Genesis (Fundgr. II) of the last quarter of the eleventh century we find 15 instances.

Pres. I - 10½%	Pres. II. 11%	Pres. III - 52%
[illegible] m. I 21%	[illegible] m. II 11%	[illegible] m. III 10½%
W[illegible] m. I 14½%	W[illegible] m. II 1%	W[illegible] m. III 2⅓%

Here we see a decided increase in the proportion

[the] same with sollen and wollen. This is also seen in the first book.

Thus in the Wiener Exodus, written some time after the Genesis. Here 54 instances of the future occur.

Pres I 18%	Pres II 11%	Pres III 14%
Sollen inf. I 13%	Sollen inf. II 20%	Sollen inf. III 9%
Wollen inf. I 26%		Wollen inf. III 13%

p 60-16 facturus – daz er wil stiften.

p 35-42 der daz scol garren.

In the Milstät Genesis and Exodus (ed. [illegible]) we find 24 instances divided as follows.

Pres I – 10%	Pres II 9%	Pres III – 28%
Sollen inf. I 13%	Sollen inf. II 8 12%	Sollen inf. III 9%
Wollen inf. I 17%	Wollen inf. II 10, 1%	Wollen + inf. III 12%

Werden + adj. 5%

Werden + pres. part. 4%

p 126-32 ero tecum mit dir wil ich wonen.

p 127-8 vadam et dicam ic chume und wil in sagen.

128-7 ibimus wir schulen varen.

13[illegible]-23 [illegible] [illegible] schol du [illegible]

126-53 habebis zeichen sollt du haben.

136-21 pisces morientur vische schulen ersterben.

13[illegible]-16 remanebunt [illegible] wollen wesen.

The Vorauer manuscript will take a [illegible] [illegible] the tendency towards an increase in the use of wollen + [illegible] [illegible] to express [illegible] [illegible]. There are 8 instances

Pres. I - 5%　　Pres II - 2 6/12 %　　Pres III - 22 9/10 %

[illegible] I - 1 [illegible] %　　[illegible] II 9 2/13 %　　[illegible] II 16 [illegible]

Wollen + inf. I 16%　　Wollen + inf. II 6 [illegible]

Werden + adj. 7%

Werden + perf. part. 8/12 [illegible]

p 1 10 [illegible] die [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

51-15 nu welle wir ez deuten.

57-16 nu schule wir sagen

24 21 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]isten schare da wellent die gelicknare varen.

[illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] of the twelfth century contains [illegible] instances.

Pres. I 9%   Pres. II - 4%   Pres III - 18%

sollen + inf. I - 9%

W[illegible] [illegible] I 18%

Werden + perf. part 36%

A. 1. Nu schult wir vegunnen.

[illegible]

In the [illegible] Psalter cod. [illegible] of the twelfth century we find a different state of affairs. There are 36 instances.

Pres. I 11%   Pres II 19½%   Pres III 41%

sollen + [illegible] III 3%

W[illegible] adj. 8⅓%

Werden + perf. part. 11%

Ps. 15-9 requiescet - der ruwen sol is the only instance of sollen + infinitive used as a future in this text.

The Trudbert Psalter of the year 1170, edited by Graff, Quedlinburg 1839, and Schönbach, Zs. f. d. A. 8 120 contains 1160 instances. Here again we see the reverse to the present tense forms, for of the 1161 instances 978 are present tense, and 170 are [illegible] present [illegible] that [illegible] present [illegible]. In other words all but 13 instances are present tense, active or passive.

Pres I 27	Pres II 10	Pres III 47

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In Adelbrehts [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], about the year 113 ([illegible] Kleinere [illegible] des XII Jahrhunderts) 4 instances occur.

Pres II - 50%

sollen + inf. I - 25% sollen + inf. III - 25%

.. 222 nu sculn wir in den namen sagen te diute ..

[illegible] Karajan's Deutsche [illegible] Sprachdenkmale des XII Jahrhunderts, Wien 1846, [illegible] 20 sentences

Pres I 0 — Pres II 0 — Pres III 2 3%

sollen + inf III - 15%

Wollen inf I 5% — Wollen inf III 10%

Werden + adj. 10%

Werden + perfect. part. 30%

Werden + pres. part 5%

p. 261[4] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

25 25 [illegible] [illegible] da es [illegible]

weinen ende gewinnet, da mit wirt es geleibente [illegible].

53-9 ic wil in selbe irvillen waz ir mir geheiz havet getan.

55-3. Lucifer si gescriben hat und wil die brieve [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hat.

The Kaiserchronik of the twelfth century [illegible] [illegible]

Schroeder contains 23 instances of the future tense.

Præsens [illegible]   Pres II- 1%   Pres III 24%

Sollen+inf. I 10%   Sollen+inf. II 1%   Sollen+inf. III 16%

Wollen+inf. I 3½%   Wollen+inf. II ½ of 1%

Werden+adj. 7%

Werden+perf. part. 8%

We find a remarkable form in 1. 1-790. Er sprach: ich muoz des wol instande, ez wirt mines libe harte enblanden daz mir ie von ir ze liebe geschach.

This certainly refers to the future. The question is, what is enblanden? is it the infinitive or the perfect participle? In Benecke Müller Zarncke's Middle High German dictionary I page 199² l. 16 we find under enplanden: 5. vgl. [illegible] ez wirt enblanden. u. mit einem des person bezeichnenden dativ K. 84, 22. ez wart in harte enblanden. K. 272 3 ez wart mir harte inblanden.

From these examples it looks as if enblanden were the perfect participle, unless we assume

that it is the same use we find in [illegible] "[illegible] wesen." At any rate the example cited shows how werden + present participle may have a future use and at the same time be identical in form with werden + infinitive.

1.2252 ie se [illegible] uns der nichemen [illegible]. ich [illegible] sol mich an dich [illegible] nicht [illegible] den, [illegible] min edele Kunne [illegible] schenden.

1.2482 ich ne sol nimmer irsterbin

1.3080 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] und [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

1.4495. so laze mich art leben, wir sulleu dich [illegible] [illegible]

1.4605 Nu wil ich in sagen.

1.6467 Nu sullen wir ouch [illegible].

1.12318 [illegible] hat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mit [illegible] [illegible], du wilt von ir grozen schaden gewinnen.

1.8996 pariet si sol einen son tragen.

1.6298 ich sol [illegible] den lib [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and No. 2 (M) of the fourteenth century is [illegible]!

There are not many characteristic features in this variant up to this time. The chief thing to note is that the idea of futurity in all three persons is expressed chiefly by the present tense. In the texts so far examined 3075 instances have occurred.

Pres I - 21 1/10 %

Sollen mix. I 1 4/5 %

Wollen + mix. I 3 1/3 %

Pres. II 8 1/10 %

Sollen + mix. II 1 1/2 %

Wollen + mix. II 1/6 of 1 %

Pres. III 40 %

Sollen + mix. III 4 %

Wollen + mix. III 4/50 of 1 %

These figures may speak for themselves.

[illegible] I, pp. 71-130 contain some [illegible] sermons of the beginning of the thirteenth century. [illegible] we find 54 instances, divided as follows.

Pres I - 4%   Pres II - 2%   Pres III - 22%

wellen+inf. I 6%   [illegible]llen inf. II 1%   wollen+inf. III - 15%

Wollen+inf I - 8%

[illegible] 5%

Werden [illegible] part. 22%

[illegible] + inf. 2%

p. 76-35 ir schult ouch geloben daz wir die selben wunden gesehen schulen an dem jungisten urtaeil.

83-24 mit ir helfe sol wir alle unser not uberwinden unt ir helfe muze wir komen etc.

81-8 dorumbe wellen wir iu sagen.

84-9 doch schult ir vernemen.

108-46 wieter sol [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] und [illegible] gestillet werden.

It may be worth noting that in this text amen dico is regularly translated by ich wil sagen, [illegible]

Germania I, 441, a Sermon which Grieshaber thinks is an Austrian copy of an original dating from the twelfth century. He believes the copy is about a century later. It contains [illegible] instances.

Pres III - 41%

Werden + [illegible] I - [illegible]% Werden + [illegible] II 14% Werden + [illegible] III - 17%

Wollen + [illegible] III. 14%

Werden + adj. 7% Werden + perf. part. 3½%

The three instances of werden + infinitive that [illegible] are due to indirect discourse, for instance

452-61 der uns geheizen hat daz ir uns ergetzen welle, [illegible] to [illegible] us in [illegible].

452-[illegible] daz wir nicht gedenchen mugen ob wir iemer [illegible].

450-[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

441-12 daz [illegible]

In Schönbach's Predigten, vol 2, of the thirteenth

century, we find a total of 261 instances.

Pres I - 6% Pres. II - 6½% Pres III - 49%

[illegible]llen + inf. I 1 [illegible]% [illegible]llen + inf. II 1½%

Wollen + inf. I 3 4/5% Wollen + inf. III ½ of 1%

Werden + adj. [illegible]%

Werden + perf. part. [illegible]%

Werden + pres. part. [illegible]%

Werden + inf. ½ of 1%

One instance is not to be placed under [illegible]. p. 1[illegible]-3[illegible] so der [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. From the context we might assume that this also is an instance of werden + infinitive, and not of werden + adjective.

The instance of wollen + infinitive III appears in the [illegible] of indirect discourse. p. 6[illegible]-37 [illegible] uns [illegible] daz er uns enblan wil.

p. 96 16 so wirt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] werden.

p 41-18 daz si allin durch minnent werdent und

vo[illegible] [illegible] worden.

A [illegible] occurs p 166 27. [illegible]

[illegible] is translated da wirst er warmend und grisgrammend mit den [illegible], instead of the [illegible] da wirst weinen und grisgrammen. [illegible] we might get da wirst er wainen und grisgrammen.

Volume 41 of the [illegible] contains a [illegible] of the thirteenth century. [illegible] [illegible] as follows:

Pres I - 11 2/3. Pres II - 5 5/7 % Pres III 28 1/2 %

[illegible] + inf. I 11 2/3 % Sollen + inf. III - 5 5/7 %

Werden + adj. 11 2/3 %

[illegible] 5 5/7 %

VII - 1 [illegible]

XII - I [illegible]

[illegible]

also of the thirteenth century, 206 instances occur.

Pres I 7% Pres. II 11% [illegible] II 19%

[illegible] inf. I 14% [illegible] inf. II [illegible] 1% [illegible] inf. [illegible] 1%

Wollen + inf. I - 15% Wollen + inf. III 3%

Werden + adj. 9%

Werden + perf. part. 19%

Werden + pres. part. 2%

[illegible] inf. 12%

9-16 and 10-30 Nu sul wir vernemen.

12-7 aures audient Nu suln wir horen.

43-8 als wir iu sagen suln.

11-6 [illegible] ich wil chunt tun

11-9 ich chund dir [illegible] ich wil mich zeigen,

ich wil dich [illegible] sehen.

21-1 [illegible]

13-1 die blinden werden gesehende, die touben gehorende.

In some Bavarian sermons of the thirteenth century, published by Schönbach in the Wiener Sitzungs-

-berichte. vol. 94, we find 48 instances.

Pres. I 10½ %	Pres II 2 %	Pres III 54 %
without [illegible] I 2 %	without [illegible] II 4 %	without [illegible] III 4 %
without [illegible] I 4 %		without [illegible] III 2 %
Werden + pres. part 4 %.	Werden + perf. part [illegible]	[illegible] 2 %

116 [illegible] ge[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

216-24 di [illegible] es, di werdent [illegible] [illegible]-stent.

Berthold von Regensburg (ed. Pfeiffer and Strobl, Wien 1862, 1880) of the [illegible] [illegible] in the thirteenth century, contains 540 instances in the two volumes. The first has 316, the second 224 cases. As there is a [illegible] [illegible] in the usage in the two volumes, the figures [illegible] [illegible] not be given:

Vol. I Pres I. 1 %	Pres II 2½ %	Pres III 16 %
Vol II Pres I. 1 %	Pres II. 2 %	Pres III. 18 %.
Vol I without I 3 %	without II ⅓ of 1 %	without III [illegible]
Vol II without I 1 %	without II ½ of 1 %	without III ½ [illegible]

Vol I Werden inf. 15½ %. Wollen inf II 1/30 11 Wollen inf III 7%
Vol II Werden inf. I 6% Wollen inf II 11 Wollen inf III 9%

Vol I Werden + pres part. 12⅔ %
Vol II Werden + pres part. 9%

Vol I Werden + insu. 3½ %
Vol II Werden + insu. 4½ %

Vol I Werden + perf. part. 21%
Vol II Werden + perf. part. 14%

Vol I Werden + adj. 16%
Vol II Werden + adj. 30%

These figures were not made with the aim of proving that another author wrote the second volume. The volumes show certain peculiar features which have their counterpart in the first volume. These slight differences although not sufficient to base anything on, nevertheless tend to show that the volumes in the second volume were be later than those in the first volume.

It is rather remarkable that of the [illegible]

in vol I

[illegible] werden + infinitive, 7 occur in sermon XIII, [illegible] of the 10 instances in volume II 6 occur in sermon XLVI which corresponds to sermon XIII in the other volume.

Vol. I p177-36 Nu sich nether [illegible] vor de under weltet. Es ist klemme [illegible] die du [illegible] oi[illegible]lest.

p. 99 16 also git ir iuwer herre den lip wider.

99-13 er wil iu den lip wider geben.

206-30 daz sol er wol getuon.

182-[illegible] die werdent vil [illegible] rechen.

und werdent sich der heiligen rechende [illegible] niht sich rechen.

Such [illegible] as these certainly would show that, in Berthold at least, werden + infinitive and werden + present participle are identical in use and meaning. It would also [illegible] that the infinitive construction descended from the participial one.

14-18 [illegible] dhanne [illegible]
hat er erzöuget
80-38 also wirt [illegible] varn.
Vol. II p. 3-13 er wesete das [illegible]
94-19 [illegible]
182-2 ich furhte ir welt sigelos werden.

The Oemüt Pericopes of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, published Zs.f.d. Phil. 12.1, contain in the New Testament portions 298 instances, in the sections from the Old Testament 46 instances. There is a great difference in the usage of these two parts. In the New Testament the usage is as follows

Pres. I 12½%   Pres. II 15%   Pres. III 43%

sollen+inf. I 1/3 of 1%   sollen+inf. III 2%

Werden+inf. 2%

Werden+pres part. 1/3 of 1%

Werden+perf. part. 13%

Werden+adj. 11%

In the Old Testament portion we find

Pres. I 6½ % Pres. II 0 Pres III 45⅔ %

Werden + inf. 9%

Werden + pres. part. 24%

Werden + perf. part. 14%

In other words the Old Testament section probably were taken from a translation which used werden + infinitive and werden + present participle very much, amounting to a total of 33%, whereas the New Testament is from a source using the present tense so frequently the total number of instances of werden + infinitive and werden + present participle amounting to but 2⅔ %

Luke 2-23 vocabitur ist geheissen werden.

5-20 eris capiens wirstu vahen.

I Cor. 13-12 cognoscam ich wird erchennen.

John 13-7 scies wurdistu wissend.

Isaiah 60-2 orietur wirt ufgeend.

3 ambulabunt werdent [illegible]

Isaiah 60.5 videbis wirstu sehund.

6 operiet wirt bedekund.

From these figures I think we may assume that two translations are represented in this text.

In Katharinen Marter germ 8.129, we have the Bavarian version of a Middle German original. The present form is supposed to date from the end of the thirteenth century. It contains 113 instances.

Pres I 12%	Pres II 10½%	Pres III 13%
Sollen inf I 9½%	sollen inf II 8%	sollen inf. III 10%
Wollen inf. I 23%	Wollen inf II 1%	Wollen + inf III 3%
Werden + adj. 5%		
Werden + perf part 4%		

l 410. aller erst sul wir beginnen.

l. 1171 ich wil in liben unde geben, die wile daz ir muget leben. Ich ruche in immer mere, und gib in ere.

l 1213 daz sul wir nach dinem willen gestillen

l. 2479 dises dinges haben sunde. Du wil in daz

abgründe dine sele versenken, dune wellest dich bedenken.

l 2498 ich wene al min vroche vil gargen.

l 2694 ich sol mich wol getrosten dines libes. Ich [illegible] buh [illegible] tan.

l 1260 so sult ir gewert sin

In [illegible] von Steimesart. Z.d.A. 8, 156 [illegible] of the fourteenth century we find 10 instances

Pres. I - 10 %   Pres II - 10 %   Pres III - 60 %

Sollen + inf. III 20 %

In volume 45 of the Wiener Sitzungsberichte we find a Psalmen of the fourteenth century. It contains 18 instances.

Pres. I 11 %   Pres II - 22 2/9 %   Pres III 33 1/3 %

Wollen + inf. I 27 1/3 %

Werden + adj. 5 5/9 %

II 142 wellt ir uns [illegible] [illegible] so [illegible] ich [illegible] klagen.

The sixth group, cgm 341 of the fourteenth century, contains 13 instances.

Pres I - 15% Pres II - 23% Pres. III - 15%

sollen + inf. II 23%

Werden + inf. 8%

Werden + pres. part. 15%

That sollen is the more used in this case in comparison to the second person is due to the fact that the passages concerned are Gen. 3, 14 comedes, gradieris and Gen 3, 16 sub viri potestate eris which have a trace of the idea of command. This may have been the reason for the use of sollen.

Bavarian is peculiar in that it does not have its stages of development so sharply defined as Middle German. Beginning with the fourteenth century, however, we may note a decrease in the use of sollen and wollen + infinitive, with a corresponding increase in the use of werden + infinitive and the present tense.

In Priester Arnolts Legende von St. Juliane, Wiener Sitzungsberichte 101, p 445, we find 18 instances

Pres I 39-10 (Pres II 5/9. (Pres III 1 8 2/?

Sollen+inf. I 5/9

Wollen+inf. I. 5/9 Wollen inf. III. 5/9.

Werden+adj. I 1

Werden+pers. part. 5/9

Mugen inf. 11/0

11. Nu sul wir beginnen eine rede ouwe bringen.

83 Ja han ich, vater min,
einen vesten muot begriffen
davon muoz mir nicht geschaffen
dehein werltlichiu dro.

198 wizze ich dein den Leven, die muozen dich schouwen
orezgen.

The one instance of a other subjunctive III is doubtful.

1. 57a Ich heize dir machen eine stat und ist noch ver-
machen ob e din des oiwer welle ruochen. Possibly the [illegible] is presumed and then a [illegible] solution.

Zsd. f. ned. 14 p. 64. Geistliche Prosa of the fourteenth century, the manuscript being of the fifteenth, contains 12 instances

Pres. I 0 Pres II - 0 Pres III - 25%

sollen mit inf. II 8 1/3 % sollen mit inf. III 33 1/3 %

Wollen inf. I 8 1/3 Wollen inf. III 8 1/3 %

Werden pres. part. 16 2/3 %

p. 65 oneris solten aufgen.

p 66 dar er auf wirt gent

p 66 die er niezent wirt

p 66 honorificabit swer mir dient den wirt mein vater eren.

p 76 Nu wellen wir sprechen von dir

p 66 in der ewiclichen gotheit in der er sich schauwen und wunne wirt haben.

The seventh Group, Augsburg Msc. 3, of the year 1350, has 45 instances

Pres. I 15 5/9 % Pres II 15 5/9 % Pres III 62 %

sollen mit inf. II 2 2/9 % sollen mit inf. III 2 2/9 %

Werden + pres. part. 2 4/9 %

Isaiah. 60-2 orietur sol ufgaen.

[illegible] 2- [illegible]

II Peter 3-10 werdent [illegible].

The "Nineteenth Group" Cgm 532, dated 1367 contains 26 instances.

Pres. I 4% Pres. II - 0 Pres. III [illegible]

sollen + inf. II 42% Sollen + inf. III 38 1/2 %

This translation has Middle German peculiarities, and to this fact we may attribute the great frequency of sollen + infinitive.

In the [illegible] Group Cgm 7-6 [illegible] of the fourteenth century we find 19 instances.

Pres. I 5 1/4 % Pres. II 16% Pres. III 37%

sollen + inf. I 0 sollen + inf. II 5 1/4 % sollen + inf. III 10 1/2 %

Werden + infin. 21%

Werden + perf. part. 5 1/4 %

This text is the first one in which werden + infinitive occupies a prominent position.

Jun. 16 x present + werden machen
3 " future.

The South Psalter Munich Ms. 2 V, 10, of the same century shows the same tendency. There are 33 instances.

Pres. I 9%	Pres II 15%	Pres III - 21%

Wollen + inf. I 3%
Werden + inf. 39%
Werden + adj. 3%
Werden + perf. part. 6%
Werden + pres. part. 3%

The one instance of wollen + inf. occurs. Ps. 15.4 non congregabo nec memor ero, nicht will ich samen die samenung noch gedenkend wird ich. The use of wollen probably is due to the negative, which would be stronger with wollen than with werden + infinitive.

The Eighth Psalter cgm. 341, of the same century has 14 instances

Pres I - 14%   Pres II 0   Pres III - 21%

sollen+inf. I 7%   sollen+inf. III 14%

Werden+inf. 28%

Werden+adj. 7%

Werden+perf. part. 7%

Ps. 1-2 meditabitur - er sol trahtē

1 5 non [illegible] — nicht ab[illegible]

15 7 benedicam [illegible] loben

Ps. 68 - 22 confringet wird got zu brechen

23 convertam ich wirde bekeren.

30 offerent werden gab opferen.

34 dabit er wirt geben.

It is rather strange that all the instances of werden + infinitive should occur in this one passage. Possibly it was taken from another translation, which probably was made subsequent to the time when the original for the other portion was made.

because the form werden + infinitive is so common here.

Hadamar von Laber (Bibl. d. litt. Ver. 1??2), of the first half of the fourteenth century, contains 93 instances.

Pres. I 4%	Pres II 7½%	Pres III 15%
Sollen inf. I 9½%		Sollen inf. III 13%
Wollen inf. I 7½%	Wollen inf. II 1%	Wollen inf. III 4%

Werden + adj. 8½%

Werden + perf. part. 14%

Werden + pres. part. 8½%

Werden infin. 4%

We do not find werden + infinitive used to the same extent here as in the preceding texts. Possibly this is due to the fact that poets often used archaic or obsolescent words as better conveying the meaning they have in mind.

48-1 und wirstu immer [illegible]

75-2 noch hiute wurd gesent.

29-6 und wurd ich immer jagen.

129-4 ich hoffe es welle nu geschehen.

222-5 ir waene den gesen welle sich tougen.

137-3 ich bitt euch daz ir wellet gedenken.

Two instructive forms occur.

116-4 von solhe liwenen sus wirt minig schimpfen

355-4 an dir wirt noch schinen hulde.

In the former instance schimpfen is the subject; in the latter schinen is the infinitive, united in construction with wirt. In the thirteenth century however such forms as 'an dir wirt noch schin,' are extremely common. The possibility therefore exists that the werden-infinitive construction was to some degree caused by the other construction. The proof is not stringent, but I think the forms deserve some attention

The 'Tenth Psalter' Brit. Mus. Add. 6.30 of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, contains 15 instances.

Pres I - 13⅓%   Pres III - 80%

Werden+adj. 6⅔%

The 'Eighteenth Psalter' Cgm 1?2, contains 17 instances.

Pres I 23½%   Pres II 6%   Pres III 59%

Werden+adj. 11⅔%

Is. d. Phil. 6.1? a [illegible] Passional of the end of the fourteenth century, has 6 instances

Pres. I - 16⅔%   Pres. III 16⅔%

Sollen+inf. I 33⅓%

Werden+perf part. 33⅓%

1 4⁴ wan du bist ein ueber chnet, des ich gedenken sal an dir.

The Twenty third Psalter, Cgm 365, contains 19 instances. Here again the present tense is prominent

Pres. I 21%   Pres III 63%

Werden + adj. 5%

Werden + perf. 5%

Werden + infin. 3%

Ps. 15 4 nec [illegible] wo noch geistliche wund ich haben.

The same condition of affairs is seen in the Fifteenth Psalter Olmütz 1, VII 5. This contains 19 instances

Pres. I 26%   Pres III 63%

Werden + adj. 10½%

Cgm. 1117b. the Twentysecond Psalter, dated 1405. has 19 instances.

Pres III - 10½%

Werden + adj. 10½%

Werden + infin. 79%

Here we see a sudden change in the usage. Werden + infinitive apparently here is the regular form, the others are the exceptions.

In the Eleventh Group there are two manuscripts. The one Heidelberg Pg. 29, of the middle of the fif-teenth century, has preserved forms which the other, Cgm. 353, although earlier in point of time, lost. This is shown also in the usage. In the former we find 40 instances.

Pres. II - 25% Pres III 55%

Werden + inf. $2\frac{1}{2}$%

Werden + perf. part. 11%

In Cgm 353 there are 18 instances.

Pres. I $5\frac{5}{9}$% Pres III $44\frac{4}{9}$%

Werden + inf. 11%

Werden + perf. part: $16\frac{2}{13}$%

Werden + adj. 2%

Apparently the scribe of Heidelberg Pg. 29 did not venture to change his text very much, and used but one instance of werden + infinitive while the scribe of the other text made changes more freely.

The 'Wertheim Psalter' Heidelberg [illegible] also shows the great frequency of the present tense. There are but [illegible] instances, of which 9 are present tense.

Pres I 27/3 %   Pres III [illegible] %

Werden + adj. 18%

The '[illegible]' cgm 219 dated 146[illegible] contains [illegible] instances. Here we find werden + infinitive most common.

Pres. I 3%   Pres II 22 1/2 %   Pres III 33 1/3 %

Werden + infin. 25%

Werden + pres. part. 3%

Werden + adj. 5 1/2 %

Werden + perf. part. 8 1/3 %

Gen. 3-5 [illegible] [illegible] wird [illegible]

Gen. 3-14 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

In the second citation the [illegible] werden present participle apparently is felt as exactly equivalent to werden infinitive.

In Zsd. f. Phil. 27, 148 we find Bavarian sermons from [illegible], the present text of which date from the fifteenth century although the original was much older. In them we find 76 instances

Pres. I 5%   Pres II 4%   Pres. III 54%

sollen inf. I 1%   sollen inf. II 2%   sollen inf. III 6[illegible]

Wollen inf. I 1%

Werden adj. 5%

Werden pres. part. 23%

Werden + infin. 1%

II 4 wan wie die frogen ist, das sul wir euch sagen.

II-196 das sul wir euch sagen.

II-70 (preced.) das fewr sol komen.

VII 50 das wirt unnser [illegible] zamen geben.

VI-15 so werdent ir euch mit augen sehen und [illegible].

It may be that a construction like that in the last example may have had something to do with the use of werden + infinitive, for it could very easily become so werdent euch mit augen sehen und [illegible]

The Fourteenth group consists of the year 14[illegible] contains 37 instances. Although in point of time it precedes the other, yet in usage it is much later as proved by the frequency of werden + infinitive.

Pres II 27% Pres III 13%

Werden + inf. 70%

Werden + adj. 5%

Werden + perf. part. 8%

It is doubtless by reason of such texts that the Munster Grammarian [illegible] [illegible] de aver [illegible] [illegible] ik werde lesen.

Gotha 11, also of the fifteenth century, contains 17 instances.

Pres I 6% Pres II 6% Pres III 29%

Werden + inf. 53%

Werden + adj. 6%

Germ. 30, p. 88 contains some sermons of Georg von Giengen, dated 1465. Only two instances occur but both are werden + infinitive.

p. 92 gott wirt dir [illegible] nicht uber sechen.

p. 96 und mainent das ains sterben wird.

Zs.d.A. 8, 507 we find some 'Sprüche' of Hans Folz of Nuremberg who lived in the last quarter of the fifteenth century. They contain 15 instances

Pres. I - 7 46⅔%

Wollen inf. 1 6⅔%

Werden inf. 5 33⅓%

Werden + adj. 1 6⅔%

Werden perf. part. [illegible]

In 'Susanna', Germ. 22, 342 we find a condition of affairs not found in the other texts. There is the great preponderance of wollen + infinitive. There are 28 instances divided as follows:

Pres. I 3½%
Wollen + inf. I 61%
Werden + inf. 14%
Werden + adj. 14%
Werden + perf. part. 7%

1.41. [illegible] of Daniel 15-1 is rendered [illegible] welt unsers [illegible] so wellen wir zeugnüsse über dich geben.

1.29. wir wellen hin [illegible] ze haus, wann ir eur sach [illegible] aus, wellen wir wider kommen [illegible].

1.332 das wil ich euch [illegible] machen,
daz euer keiner wirt lachen.

The most noteworthy fact in Bavarian is the great prevalence of the present tense to express the future. This is the rest of the last stage in Middle German, occurring where [illegible] did not. In Bavarian, however, [illegible] never attained the ascendancy it attained in Middle German. The

use of the larger monuments with the single exception of Berthold's Predigten does in no case exceed 23%. The period of greatest frequency was the thirteenth century. In the fourteenth its use ceased almost entirely, the examples there found largely being due to the scribe's retaining antiquated forms; also to the poetic use of archaic forms and the hieratic character of sermons.

Wollen + infinitive is used almost exclusively in the first person. Berthold von Regensburg is the only exception, about 81% of all the instances of the future tense in his works being wollen + infinitive in the third person. This was not kept up by his successors however, being found occasionally in the fourteenth century, and not at all in the fifteenth.

To sum up briefly: The present tense used to express futurity is common through all the periods of Bavarian, being almost the only means of ex-

pressing futurity in the second person, occurring over 150 times against 24 for with infinitive and 4 for without infinitive.

The present tense in all three persons gradually displaces willen + infinitive and willen without infinitive, until the sixteenth century, when the process is completed. At this time werden + infinitive came in, to be used when the present tense did not suffice.

Alemannic.

The first work examined was Notker (ed. Piper, Freiburg, 1883), (952–1022). In the [illegible] we find 1224 instances.

Pres. I 27 1/3 %　　Pres II 9 1/4 %　　Pres III 51 1/3 %

sollen + inf. I 1/3 of 1 %　　sollen + inf. III 1/3 of 1 %

Werden + adj. 2 1/4 %

Werden + perf. part. 9 1/4 %.

In the Glosses we find 317 instances as follows

Pres. I 15 2/3 %　　Pres II 4 1/3 %　　Pres III 38 %

sollen + inf. I 1 2/3 %　　sollen + inf. II 2/3 of 1 %.　　sollen + inf. III 8 4/5 %

Wollen + inf. I 1 4/5 %

Werden + adj. 9 1/2 %

Werden + perf. part. 18 %

Werden + infin. 1/3 of 1 %

The one instance of werden + infinitive has been referred to in the discussion of the Vienna Ms., page 73. As this is st. Gall. Ms. [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

I think the instance is the earliest one noted so far. The context shows that futurity is intended.

Ps. 1 6 Quoniam novit dominus viam justorum. Wanda got wêiz ten weg tero rehton. Er gewerdet sie [illegible] unde iro werch. Et iter impiorum peribit. Unde dero argon fart wirt ferloren. Wanda sie selben ferloren werdent. fone diu wirt iro fart ferloren. daz [illegible] iro werch.

Ps. 52-5 scient autem ne [illegible]

55-4 timebo ne scolih furhten.

55-5 ne furhte ih

55-4 [illegible] was ih mir [illegible] tuen.

In the remaining works of Notker 112 instances occur.

Pres. I 1⅓ % Pres. II 5½ % Pres III 56 %

Sollen w. inf. I 3½ % sollen w. inf. III 3½ %

Werden w. adj. 24 % Werden w. pres. part. [illegible] %

We note that the bulk of the instances are in the third person, due possibly to the [illegible] the

volumes in question, treating as they do logic, theology and other abstract sciences, where the pret. form of the verb would not occur so frequently.

Boethius Book V. 547-11 erunt so sulen wesin

547-21 erit - so wirt

548-3 erunt - sint.

In the Wiener [illegible] 1255?, of the twelfth century, published by Haupt, Zeitschr. 14 4?0 we find 72 instances.

Pres. I 8 1/3 %   Pres. II 9 7/10 %   Pres. III 41 2/3 %

Wollen + inf. II 1 1/3 %

Werden + act. 19 1/2 %

Werden + pres. part. 19 1/2 %

Matt. 25-35 [illegible] wirt ir [illegible].

23-13 erit [illegible] wirt weinon und [illegible].

Mark 10-33 exhibits a peculiar phenomenon. The Vulgate for this passage is as follows: Quia ecce ascendimus Jerosolymam, et Filius hominis tradetur.

In the translation we find: unt er sprach: ich wirt chomen ze irloesen unt der sun des menneschen der wirt geantwortet . . The problem is whether this is a genuine instance of werden + infinitive, the verb referring to sun des menneschen, or merely a scribal error, wirt being written for wir. At any rate the form is that of werden + infinitive.

In an Alemannic sermon of the thirteenth century, published by Jeitteles, Germ. 35, we find 8 instances.

Pres. II 12½%

Wollen + inf. I 12½%   Werden + inf. III 25%

Werden + adj. 25%

Werden + pres. part. 25%

p. 172-25 Mit urlaub mines herrn wil ich sprechen.

176-33. wan an weler stund der sunder mit rehter riuwe ersiufzet umb sine sunde, so wil got verzihen und im vergeben.

In Zeit. f. Phil. 15, 277, Predigtbruchstücke of the thirteenth century we find a different state of affairs. Only 2 instances occur, but both of them are sollen + infinitive.

p 278 wo der meister die man an mir sol vragen, nū wie ich dar nach sol [illegible].

In a Swiss Passion-play of the first half of the thirteenth century published Germ. 8–85, there are 22 instances.

Pres. I 36 1/13 %   Pres. II 4 1/2 %   Pres III 18 %

sollen inf. 1 %

Wollen + inf. I [illegible] %

II 1. 71 wir han din gebete daz din muot uns sol wesen:

1. 85 dar in so tuo uns balsâme, daz wellen wir dir geben sol.

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sol, [illegible] [illegible] chonfen sol. Ine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mone I. No. 9 D. a Marienklage which is [illegible] from Constance and dates from the middle of the thirteenth century contains 24 instances, as follows:

Pres III - 4%

sollen [illegible] I 16 1/3 %   sollen [illegible] II 4%   sollen [illegible] III 8 1/3 %

Wollen [illegible] I [illegible] %   Wollen [illegible] III 8 [illegible]

Werden + inf. 16 2/3 %

Werden [illegible] 4 [illegible]

l. [illegible]3 da [illegible]

l. 666. darnach wil ich erstân und dir erschinen.

l. 671 darnach sol ich ze himel varn.

l. 674 da sol ich leben schone.

l. 704 swie ich nu wil dir wirde venomen.
doch solt du schiere komen dar.

Zsch. A. [illegible] 76, Marienklage, of the middle of the thirteenth century, contains 8 instances.

Pres. I - 25%   Pres. II 12 1/2 %

Wollen [illegible] I 12 1/2 %   Wollen [illegible] III 12 [illegible]

Werden + inf. 12½%

Werden + adj. 25%

1.406 Gabriel der sprach vil suoze
   got der ist bi dir selben.

1.700 daz wirt noch klopfen.

Here we have another early instance of werden + infinitive. It is, however, very significant that this instance might have arisen from a form like "da wirt ein klopfen" such as sometimes can be seen in the next text.

This is an Alemannic Sermon, also of the thirteenth century published Zsd. A. 14. Here we find 27 instances.

Pres. I 7%   Pres. II 2/3%   Pres. III 44%

sollen + inf. I 15%   sollen + inf. III 5½%

Wollen + inf. I 3½%

Werden + adj. 11%

Werden + pres. part. ½%   Werden + past part. [illegible]

1.183-6 als die zeichen begunnent werden.

198-10 die si sehende werden.

203-11 Nu sun wir ez sagen.

184-15 Nu sul wir ez sagen.

185-1 Unt wirt michel sterbe von der tosunge des meres.

This text example is the one referred to in the discussion of the preceding text. It is cited because it gives us a clue as to the manner in which constructions may be changed. This might very easily become 'unt wirt vil sterben' vil being the noun subject.

Is. d. Pant. 9 29, Sermons of 'Hugo Lesemeister von Constanz', of the thirteenth century, have 14 instances.

Pres. III 7%

Sollen inf. III - 6%

Wollen inf. I 14 14% Wollen + inf. II 7% Wollen inf. III 21%

Werden adj. 7% Werden perf. part.

p 35 ze ainem zaichen daz er uns miltecliche ze helfe wil komen.

p 30. der tac den uns got wil geben.

p 36. (Luke 1 66 quis putas puer iste erit?)
was wenent ir daz daz kint werden welle.
daz kint wirt vor gote groz.

p 36 er *ist* groz vor gote.

p 40 preparabit er sol vorbereiten

p 36 wir habent allez dinc gelazen; waz wellet ir uns darumbe geben

Wackernagel: Predigten (Basel 1876) contains sermons dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In the former we find 41 instances.

Pres I 14½ % Pres III 14½ %

sollen + inf. I 10 % sollen + inf. III 17 %

Wollen + inf. I 2½ %

Werden + adj. 14 %

Werden + perf. part. 12 % Werden pres. part. [illegible]

No. 12-1 wie wir nu [illegible] werlde [illegible],
dat seit St. Paulus

7-62 der wirt ouch tougenlich lebende.

Sermons 27-70 are of the fourteenth century, but not from the same sources. This is shown also by the usage. In the group containing sermons 27-67 inclusive we find 251 instances.

Pres. I 4 1/3 %	Pres. II 2 1/3 %	Pres. III 29 %
sollen + inf. I 7 %	sollen + inf. II 3/5 %	sollen + inf. III 17 1/3 %
wollen + inf. I [illegible]		wollen + inf. II 6 1/2 %

Werden + adj. 4 1/3 %

Werden + perf. part. 1 1/3 %

Werden + pres. part. 2 1/3 %

Werden + infin. 1 1/2 %

No. 29-21 was er betiute das wellen wir sagen.

32-13 was daz betiutet daz wellen wir iu sagen

39-218 was daz betiutet das sagen wir.

41-257 das er geben wirt

54-265 daz wir des schouwen werden.

In Sermons 68 and 69 we find 51 instances.

Pres. I 2% Pres. II 2% Pres. III 55%

Sollen + inf. III 2%

Werden + adj. 8%

Werden + perf. part. 12%

Werden + pres. part. 19 3/5 %

Werden + infin. 2%

In this group we see the present tense and werden + present participle occupying the most prominent positions.

It is perhaps worth noting that of 18 instances of werden + present participle occurring in the entire volume, 10 are in the last group (68 69), and that of 5 instances of werden + infinitive, 4 are found in the section 41-59. All four examples.

No. 41-45 er werdent mich lasent und im volende.

48-50 die er hat getan und noch tuon wil.

53-177 der uberwinder sol mich fuoren

180 der wil mich voeren.

Germ. 7. 330 contains Allemannic Sermons of the thirteenth century, the Ms. however dating from the fourteenth. Here we find 13 instances

Pres. I 0 | Pres II 0 | Pres III 0

Sollen + inf. I 23% | Sollen inf. III 30 10/13%

Wollen + inf. I 23%

Werden + adj. 7 9/13%

Werden + perf. part. 7 9/13%

Werden + pres. part. 7 9/13%

p. 339 essent ir so werdent ir wissende.

341 als Jonas was dri tage in dem buche des visches, also so sol des menschen sun sîn in dem herzen des ertriches.

344. was die gesprochen haben, daz suln wir nu horen.

With this text we may close the first period in Allemannic. In the twelfth century the usage is the same as in Bavarian. In the thirteenth century, however, we see the beginnings of a difference

in the development. Wollen infinitive is being used very often, more especially in the first person; sollen infinitive also is very common, being used oftenest in the third person. In the texts of the thirteenth, and the first portion of the fourteenth century, we find a total of 467 instances.

Pres I. 7%	Pres II 2⅓%	Pres III. 23%
Sollen inf. I 7%	Sollen+inf. II 2⅘%	Sollen+inf. III 14½%
Wollen inf. 9½%	Wollen inf. 1/40 1%	Wollen inf. III 5⅓%
Werden + infin. 1¼%		
Werden + pres. part. [illegible]		

From this we see that the first person of the verb is expressed by all tense forms, with a slight preference for wollen infinitive. The second person is expressed by the present tense and sollen infinitive, only one instance of wollen + infinitive occurring, and that in a question. The third person, of course, has a decided preference for the present tense, outnumbering

the other two put together. Note however that wollen + infinitive in the third person is much more frequent than in Bavarian.

The last feature to notice is the frequency of werden + present participle. This is characteristic of Alemannic up to the end of the fourteenth century.

Zs. f. d. A. 24, 28 contains fragments of a sermon of the first half of the fourteenth century in which we find 8 instances

Pres. II - 25% Pres. III 37½%

Wollen + inf. I 12½%
Werden + pres. part 12½%
Werden + perf. part. 12½%

Here we note that the first person is expressed by wollen + infinitive, although to be sure the number of instances is too small to warrant any far-reaching conclusions. Besides although [illegible]

a Latin future yet this future is negative, (non credam) so that the idea of futurity is here accompanied by the idea of intention.

1.56 non credam so will ich es nit glouben

1.103 videbitis werdent ir mich sehend.

105. ain wenig wile sehent ir mich nit, und aber ain wile sehent ir.

In Alem. 1 and 2 we find a number of sermons of the fourteenth century which contain 284 instances.

Pres I 5% Pres II 3% Pres III 27½%

Sollen + inf. I 1⅓% Sollen + inf. II [illegible]

Wollen + inf. I 26% Wollen + inf. II ½% [illegible] + inf. III 5%

Werden + adj. 11¼%

Werden + perf. part. 16%

Werden + pres. part. 3%

Werden + infin. 1⅖%

Müezen + infin. 1%

These sermons are Alsatian and show no ...

of Middle German influences, as we might expect.

1-235 ich han guotes vil, nu sol ich mit vreden leben.

1-240 mittam wem sol ich senden.

1-63 was ich in sagen wil, so wil ich tuon als der maler.

1 10 wenne ist der tag der da komen wilt ze schende

1 72 blinden werden gesehende touben werden horende

1-233 das werden wir sehende.

1 74. du solt dich nit getruwen wenne die nuwe wil dich lossen und erzeeren.

1 86 ein gros hochzit do ir gote geben wil

1 240 er sol beten oder im wil sine bette vergigin werden.

2-109 die wolfe werden uns anfengen.

2-214 oretur sol segen.

In another Alsatian sermon of the fourteenth century, published Zs. f. d. A. 7, 139 we notice a different condition of affairs. Middle German influences have been at work, and rather infinitive ...

common. There are 23 instances.

Pres. II 4%   Pres. III 17%

Sollen + inf. II 4%   Sollen + inf. III 35%

Wollen + inf. III 4%

Werden + inf. 13%

Werden + pres. part. 4%

Werden + pass. part. 13%

Werden + adj. 4%

1-142 renovabitur juventus wirt sich ernuwen

1-152 daz du gotes wirst dienen, und wirst danken.

1-142. also wirt er essende und wirt also jung.

3-149 abscindetur den sol man abehouwen.

mittetur den sol man werffen.

3-158 comedes. du solt daz brot ezzen.

A somewhat similar phenomenon is seen in Meister Ekkehardt, Alem. 3. Here we find 68 instances of the future tense. Sollen + infinitive is not so frequent here as in the preceding text.

Pres. I 10%	Pres. II 4%	Pres. III 20%
sollen inf. I 3%	sollen inf. II 3%	sollen inf. III 7%
Wollen inf. I 1%		Wollen inf. III 6%
Werden inf. 1½%		
Werden + pres. part. 3%		
Werden + perf. part. 2%		
Werden + adj. 10%		

p. 23 9 ich weis nit ob mir nimmer rat würd

20 13 ich weis nit ob min nimmer rat sol werden.

99-29 [illegible] den wit got erhoben.

28 1 man sol von dem jungsten tac das [illegible] urteil sol setzen.

208 14 es wirt ein borne us fliessen

234-17 sewenne wir werdent essend.

42-5 ich sol von üch scheiden.

In the 'Aurea Legenda' (Alem. 15 and 14 (Alsatian of the fourteenth century, 146 instances occur. The usage here is similar to that found in [illegible].

Pres. I 1⅓%	Pres. II 4%	Pres. III. 23%
Sollen + inf. I 5%	Sollen + inf. II ⅔ - 1%	Sollen + inf. III 4%
Wollen + inf. I 7%	Wollen + inf. II 1%	Wollen + inf. III 2%

Werden + inf. 2%

Werden + pres. part. 20%

Werden + perf. part. 15%

Werden + adj. 15%

XIII p. 68. des sint die zeichen die er [illegible] wirt.

97 [illegible] maget [illegible] und wirt geberend.

121 maget enpfâhet und gebirt

126 ein frow sol geberen.

91 ich sol nit [illegible] ufstan, die hunde tragent denne die haut her, etc.

XIV 115 orietur sol ufgen.

122 so wirstu din lon enpfâhen.

137 daz ir werdent leeden

153 ir werdent geben.

[illegible] Rom. 5-12, Predigtmärlein of the [illegible]

century, may be given in this place, although chronologically they should come later. They are Alsatian, and contain 54 instances.

Pres. I 13% Pres. II 5 1/2 % Pres. III 11%

Sollen + inf. I 5 7/10 % Sollen + inf. II 5 7/10 % Sollen + inf. III 18 1/2 %

Wollen + inf. I 33 1/3 % Wollen + inf. II 2%

Werden + pres. part. 3 7/10 %

Werden + perf. part. 3 7/10 %

Werden + adj. 2%

p 418-4. do nie mensch in kam und niemer mensch in kommen sol.

422-26 When the king [illegible] promises the tormented soul that he will try to release it, the soul says 'ach, nuo lone dir got, so wil ich iemer [illegible] himelriche varn.

424-33 wellent ir, ich wil mich leren.

431-24 [illegible]

The Alsatian texts, while in all essentials they

follow the regular Alemannic usage, yet seem to show traces of Middle German in the slightly increased use of sollen + infinitive, more especially in the third person.

In 'Lobtler Weissagungen' Msc. No. 11 D. of the middle of the fourteenth century, there occur 93 instances. The work may be divided into two sections different both in usage and in subject-matter. The first may be called quasi-historical, dealing with what the scribe considered to be real events which had taken place in the past. In this portion 53 instances occur.

Pres. I 0   Pres II 0   Pres. III 22 2/3%

Sollen + inf. III 8%

Wollen inf. III. 2%

Werden + infin. 39 3/5%

Werden + pres. part. 2%

Werden + adj. 13%   Werden + perf. part. [illegible]

p. 308 [illegible] Albrecht, der wirt [illegible]

310. es wirt ain Kaiser ufsten, der wirt ainen namen Fridrich han.

311. da wirt stan ain durrer boum, ist gross und [illegible] sten [illegible] und blos

312. es [illegible] wirt [illegible] sendind ir herr und gut.

313. wie man [illegible] frowen und och man.

The other section deals with the fifteen signs which are to precede the end of the world. Here 42 instances occur.

Pres III 62%

sollen + inf. III 5%

Wollen + inf. I 5%
Wollen + inf. III 12%

Werden + adj. 9½%

Werden + pers. part. 5%

Werden + infin. 7%

p. 316 daz grossu zeichen werdent geschehen

p. 317. gar grülich wird er bringen sol.

14 die unmilten und die bösen al[illegible] verwesen

When we consider that the instances in the two sections are nearly equal, then such a difference can not be accidental. Probably the scribe followed his original more closely in the second portion, because the fifteen signs had become almost canonical at this time, just as at the present day we see the Revised Version having difficulty in supplanting King James' Version. He did make some changes, however, if we can rely on parallel evidence. This is found in Mone. No. 11, which he calls "Der jüngste Tag." This is a Suabian text of the middle of the fifteenth century. Suabian at this time was well acquainted with the use of werden + infinitive, as seen for instance in Zainer's translations of the Bible, made not very long after the date of this work. In spite of this unduly ?

of 3 instances of werden + infinitive found in the Alemannic version, only 1 occurs, and that is at a place where in the other text there stands a present tense. This is 1.131 so wirt die welt brinnen. The other differences are:

1.110 so beschert. where Sibyl. Weiss. werden geschehen

1.133 verendet against werdent gescheiden.

1.151 müegen schrigen vs. werdent schrigen

From these facts we may assume that the 'Vorlage' which the scribe of Sibyllen Weissagung had before him, contained only present tense forms for the future, that is in the second section. Three of them he changed. The Suabian scribe of Des jüngste Tag ventured to change but one, and that one happened to be not one of those which the Alemannic one changed.

On page 315 we find the following passage.

Er wirt von gottes wegen gesant und degen [etc.]

ewig leben. The bracket apparently is Mone's; who apparently wishes to indicate that the daz at though plenty there, should be cut out, leaving a werden infinitive construction. No doubt he is right, but if we remember that such forms as 'im wirt daz ewige leben' are very common in the sermons of the thirteenth century, we get another clue as to the way in which the form werden + infinitive arose. This sentence originally must have been: ez wirt uns gottes segen gesant und im wirt daz ewige leben.

In Walther's Twelfth Century of Bible translation we find a number of bits which are supposed to be illustrative of the beginnings of the [illegible] teenth century.

Cod. pal. vind. 2169 contains 30 sentences

(Pres. III 16%

wither [illegible] II 8% wither inf III 8%

Werden + infin. 4%

Werden + pres. part. 44 %

Werden + perf. part. 20 %

Rom. 1 1 [illegible]

Isaiah. 60-2 si werdent [illegible]

[illegible] Pa. 14 contains 34 instances. Of these, 7 instances of wollen + infinitive, present form, and 5 of sollen + infinitive, present form, although translating the future tense of the Latin (p. 40, 20 and 26) express rather intention than futurity. If we reject them, we have

Pres. II 9 %

Sollen + inf. II [illegible] 7 %   Sollen + inf. III 19 %

Wollen + inf. I 9 %   Wollen + inf. III 9 %

Werden + pres. part. 14 %

Werden + perf. part. 9 %

Werden + infin. 4½ %   Werden + adj. 4½ %

Gen. 3-15 si [illegible] din [illegible] [illegible] und du [illegible] ir füezen [illegible]

f.b. words are verwischt wird in obiger

If we assume however that the translator understood a separate [illegible] the picture, then the figures are slightly changed.

Pres. II 6%

sollen + inf. 14 4/13 %   sollen + inf. III 11 9/13 %

Wollen + inf. I 6%   Wollen + inf. II 20/31 %   Wollen + inf. III [illegible] 3/31

Werden + inf. 3%

Werden + pres. part. 8%

Werden + adj. 3%

Werden + perf. part. 6%

The last Ms of this group [illegible] p. 4. presents a different usage in the [illegible] instances [illegible] than [illegible] found in the [illegible]. In the former 70 instances are found.

Pres. I 0   Pres II 5 3/7 %   Pres III 15 5/7 %

sollen inf. I [illegible]   sollen inf. III [illegible]

Wollen inf. I 1 1/7 %   Wollen inf. II [illegible]   Wollen inf. III [illegible]

[illegible] 6 %

Werden + pres. part. 15 5/7 %

Werden + perf. part. [illegible]

Werden + adj. 7 1/7 %

In the New Testament sections a different usage prevails. There are the instances.

Pres. I 3 %   Pres. II 6/4 %   Pres. III 20 %

[illegible] III 6/4 %

[illegible] I [illegible]

Werden + infin. 34 3/8 %

Werden + perf. part. 16 %

The chief differences are in the use of werden + infinitive, werden + present participle [illegible] the infinitive, second person. The Old Testament seems to be more closely related to the two preceding texts Pq. 11 and Cod. pal. Germ. 76, while the New Testament sections apparently reflect a later usage; possibly the New Testament is from another source.

Ecclesiasticus 15-3 [illegible]

12-14 adducet wir er füren

Matth. 1-21 Sie wirt geberen einen sun und sin name

wirt geheissen Jhesus und er wirt behalten etc.

The last example is a good illustration of the manner in which the present participle may [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible]. If a scribe copied this text at a time when the [illegible] of the perfect participle was the rule he would write "Sie wirt geboren einen sun und ir name wirt heissen Jhesus etc." The [illegible] for all these strong verbs where [illegible] participle was the same [illegible] as the infinitive.

A few more examples

Isaiah 60-3 ambulabunt völcker werdent [illegible]

[illegible]

Matt. 23-39 non videbitis ir werdent nicht mer sehen

[illegible]

A collection of Alemannic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 33 of the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 6 [illegible] [illegible]

Pres. III 6 9/10

[illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] I 5 9/10 [illegible] [illegible] II [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 3 1.

[illegible]

Winteler [illegible] part 810

p. 264, 6-39 gern sol ich volgen [illegible] [illegible].

269-10-11 ich bin ein [illegible], der [illegible] ich nit mer vahen sol. ich wil [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] leben, den [illegible] wil ich nit [illegible] [illegible] streben.

259-2-16 das sol sin. die schönsten wil ich lase gan, un wil die ungeschaffnen van.

271-12-66 was wint wir morn thun [illegible] der [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gan.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Note the form in 271-12 66 'was went we them';
[illegible] form [illegible]. [illegible] than [illegible]
[illegible] to do with the use of [illegible] as the
[illegible] to [illegible] the future.

In a [illegible] or 1st [illegible] of [illegible],
Ulrich [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 3 instances.

Pres. I 20%

Sollen inf. III 20%

Wollen + inf. I 20% Wollen + inf. III 20%

Werden + adj. 20%

p.115 der [illegible]
[illegible] gesehen.

p. 116 [illegible] a [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible]. [illegible] better
[illegible]. [illegible] Context [illegible]
[illegible] that
the author intended to express [illegible]

present time.

We [illegible] another [illegible] monument in Plate No. 16, a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
This contains 46 instances.

Pres. I 6½%

Pres. III 11%

sollen + inf. III 2%

Wollen + inf. I 28%

Wollen + inf. II 6½%

Werden + inf. 27%

Werden + adj. 11%

Werden + [illegible] part. 11%

1. 524 ebenso wenn wir uns [illegible]
wo wir das [illegible] wind [illegible]
da [illegible] wir [illegible]

1. 704 du [illegible], [illegible],
[illegible]

1. 33 als ir nie [illegible] [illegible].

1. 287 es wurt [illegible].

The one instance of sollen + infinitive, [illegible] [illegible]

provable is due to rime.

1. 274. ir kunnet minen meister w[illegible] t.

[illegible]

Mone. No. 15. a [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This however is not seen in the usage as regards the future tense. We find 210 instances.

Pres. I 2%   Pres. II ½ [illegible] 1%   Pres. III 4[illegible]%

Sollen + inf. I 2%   Sollen + inf. III [illegible]%

Wollen + inf. I [illegible]1%   Wollen + inf. II 1%   Wollen + inf. II 67.1%

Werden + inf. 36%

Werden + pres. part. 2%

Werden + adj. 8%

1. 57[illegible] wirt [illegible], [illegible].

943 wir wend uch nit verlan.

1967 ich wirt uch nit verlan.

18[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gefurman gi[illegible] [illegible].

1653 wie magstu den trunck von mir enpfahen,

[illegible] ich [illegible] wissen [illegible].

1. 1636 Nu wirt verraten des menschen kint.

Wir wirt verraten des menschen kint?

1820 einer wirt mich verraten

1831 wer ist der in verraten sol?

[illegible] 1. 1636 [illegible]

[illegible]

Alem. 16 'Frag[illegible]' by Johannes Pauli, [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] werden + infinitive does not occur.

Pres. I 5% Pres. III 10%

sollen + inf. I 5% sollen + inf. II 10%

wollen + inf. I [illegible] wollen + inf. II 5% [illegible]

Werden + adj. 20%

Werden + perf. part. 5%

[illegible]

day or a part with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

p. 1. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Clem. 11, 136 contains a sermon supposed to be of the same year and by the same author, Johan-nes P[illegible]i. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] 4 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wotton inf. 1 66 ½ ½
Werden + inf. 22 ⅔ ½
Werden + adj. 11 ¼ ½

p. 144 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In the 'Trabelging Circle' [illegible], No. 14, of the year 1444 we have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

work. [illegible]

Pres. I 4%

Sollen: inf. III 16 / 3%

[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible]

Werden: inf. 21%

Werden: adj. 4%

l. [illegible] [illegible] wolle mir [illegible]

er söll mir Jesum laussen vergraben.

1. 3 3 [illegible]

1. 7 [illegible]

[illegible].

1. 61 [illegible]

[illegible].

In the [illegible] of the year 1300,

[illegible]. II, [illegible]

Werden + infin. 80%

Werden: perf. part. 2%

1. 415 [illegible].

1. 9[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] present [illegible] [illegible].

p. 17. Here we find a peculiar form: do er [illegible]
daz er must sterben, das in Maria wer
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible],
ain silbrin leopf er uns was geben.

The best way of presenting the condition of affairs in Allemannic probably is the following. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries 1226 instances occur, as regards the texts here examined. [illegible] are divided as follows:

Pres. I 3 1/3 % — Pres II 2 1/2 % — Pres III 12 3/4 %

sollen inf. I 2 % — sollen inf. II 1 1/5 % — sollen inf. III 5 2/3 %

Wollen + inf. I 20 7/1 % — Wollen + inf. II 2 1/3 % — Wollen inf. III 4 1/ %

Werden + pres. part. 5 4/5 %

Werden + infin. 12 1/2 %

The Allemannic peculiarities therefore are as follows. First the great frequency of wollen + infinitive, used in all three persons. This is seen up to

the last. although in some cases it probably was archaic, and retained just as the style of sermons [illegible] the former [illegible] they often contain archaic features.

Secondly, the [illegible] inflection [illegible] is very common, occurring most frequently in the [illegible] texts and the [illegible] Middle [illegible] works. It is rarer in the Northern and [illegible] than in the [illegible] preceding. It was used most frequently in the third person. This form of the verb was [illegible] probably by the present tense; next in frequency [illegible] infinitive, the last place being held by the [illegible] infinitive.

Thirdly, the frequency of [illegible] present participle. This, in the [illegible] is a valuable dialectic criterion, [illegible] from the latter portion of the Middle [illegible] to the [illegible] end of the fourteenth. Fourthly it may also be used to determine the [illegible] proper from

[illegible], although the material for [illegible] is not sufficiently great to allow the question to be settled definitely.

Fourthly, the frequency of written + [illegible], from the earliest period to the present.

Suabian.

Suabian texts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are not so very numerous.

The first one [illegible] is contained in Cod. [illegible] Bruder David von Augsburg of the second half of the thirteenth century. These are [illegible] and [illegible] not [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] inf. III. 33/3 ö

[illegible] II. 3 [illegible]

Weinhold Al. Gr. 33/3 ö

p. 6 [illegible]

p. 8. [illegible]

Grieshabers Predigten ([illegible] 18[illegible]) of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, will be considered not because the great [illegible] of them [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] point [illegible] influence on a Suabian scribe. In the two volumes [illegible] occur [illegible] as follows.

Pres. I 1 7/10 % Pres II 1 1/3 % Pres III 15 1/2 %

sollen + inf. I 1/3 % [illegible] inf. II [illegible] [illegible] inf. III 2 1/3 %

wollen inf. I 1/3 % wollen + inf. II [illegible] 1 % wollen inf. III [illegible]

[illegible] inf. [illegible]

Werden pres. part. [illegible]

Werden + perf. part. 8 1/2 %

Werden + adj. 8 %

Müezen + inf. 1/3 of 1 %

Vol. 1, p 3 venient [illegible]

[illegible]

p 20 so wirt ir in allen kuenftigen dinen kunde.

7 [illegible]

6 [illegible]

8 3 cognoscetis ir sout erkennen.

3. un reht als in der arche waren varine und [illegible] [illegible]

Vol. 2. p. 19 [illegible]

[illegible]

p. 6 [illegible]

40 pardes. wil du jevderru.

54 disseminabunt [illegible] segen.

61 uñ wen [illegible]

88 wize dc si hungers wen sterven.

In the last two examples we see that wellen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as follows: [illegible] werd [illegible] wen [illegible] stend [illegible]. In the words [illegible] the present participle becomes [illegible], especially if werden + adjective or perfect participle is very common and thus has the force of a quasi future auxiliary.

In the 'Kindheit Jesu' Mone No. 8 of the four-teenth century we have a Swabian text [illegible] [illegible] traces of a 'nieder Mundart' according to Mone p. 170. By this he probably means [illegible]

German, as shown by the usage. There are 86 instances.

Pres. I 2½ % Pres. II ½ % Pres. III 11⅘ %

Sollen + inf. I [illegible] sollen + inf. II 1% sollen + inf. III [illegible]

Werden + inf. I 10½ % Werden + inf. II 1% Werden + inf. III [illegible]

Werden + inf. 4½ %

Werden + pres. part. 1%

Werden + perf. part. 12¾ %

Werden + adj. 11½ %

The frequency of sollen + infinitive would point to Middle German influences.

6.27 ain liechter stern sol uz gân
[illegible]

60 [illegible]

191. siner marter wart so vil
daz ich immer alle min tage sol weinen

254 uss dir der herczog sol varn
der Israhel wil bewarn
und sin volk berichten sol.

1.40 und die [illegible]

1.148 sin. tob sy werdent preaupin ôen.

1.96. er sal uf von den erden irstan und leben werden.

In the last example we have an instance of the present participle which [illegible] d.

The Eleventh [illegible] of the year 1391 contains 17 instances

Pres. I 14% Pres. II 7% Pres III 64%

[illegible] ms. 141

From the preceding texts we know that [illegible] was acquainted with [illegible] [illegible] a preference of the [illegible]. The [illegible] of these forms [illegible] in the course of [illegible], unless we explain it on the basis that it was copied from a [illegible] or [illegible] present [illegible] forms for the future, these were being

prompted by the historic character of the text.

A somewhat similar [illegible] of [illegible] is found in a fragment of a [illegible] Passional, [illegible] [illegible], of the second half of the fourteenth century. Here two instances occur, one of the present tense second person, the other [illegible] [illegible].

That this was not the normal usage at the end of the fourteenth century is shown by the usage of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] edited by Schröder 1882. This was written about the year 1400 and contains 31 [illegible].

Pres. I 6½%

sollen + inf. 26% sollen + inf. II 3% sollen + inf. III 6½%

[illegible] [illegible]. 1%

Werden + perf. part. 45%

The frequency of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

p. 14-20 ich schwer es das ich nit tun wil was du mich [illegible]

35-2 ich furcht es wirt anders gan.

[illegible] 10 [illegible]

63-6 als ich hernach wirt sagen.

83-4 [illegible] etc. [illegible] solt du sein in dem [illegible].

21-15 consilium custodiet et prudentia servabit
rat sol dich behüeten und weisheit sol dich
[illegible].

The 'Historien [illegible]', vols. 100 and 101 of the Bibl.
[illegible]. are based on a Swabian manuscript,
of the first half of the fifteenth century. We
find here 574 instances.

Pres. I 16%   Pres. II 6%   Pres. III 17%

sollen inf. I 1%   sollen inf. II 1%   sollen inf. III 1%

Wollen inf. I 2%   Wollen inf. II [illegible]   Wollen inf. III 2/41

Werden + inf. 2%

Werden + pres. part. 7/50 of 1%

Werden + [illegible] part. 13%

Werden + adj. 13%

p. 116 unt wirt Got alle welt ver[illegible]

117 unt [illegible] [illegible] unt [illegible]

126 der wirt uns [illegible]

12[illegible] ich wil nach [illegible] tagen [illegible] verderben.

136 davo das wir ich [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

167 ich wird mit dir [illegible].

362 darnach so wir ich in mine hus [illegible] und

[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible].

16[illegible] [illegible] so wen[illegible] [illegible]

In volume [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible]. Volksbüch[illegible],

[illegible] the [illegible] Century, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] does occur. [illegible] usage however [illegible]

[illegible] from that found in the [illegible].

[illegible] as follows:

Pres. I 3% [illegible] Pres. [illegible] 1% [illegible] Pres. III [illegible]

sollen + inf. I 2% — sollen + inf. III 2/3%

[illegible] inf. I [illegible]% [illegible] III 7[illegible]

Werden + inf. I 11 5/7%

Werden + pres. part. 1/2%

Werden + perf. part. 2/3%

Werden + adj. 8 [illegible]%

p. 20-20 was wirt in dinem hefen geven, der sol das ewige leben verdienen und wirt oil der nyeden [illegible]

121-25 daz man dich bitten wil, das thuo.

[illegible]0-31 das [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] als wir [illegible] [illegible].

43-12 was wend ir mir geven?

20-35 din [illegible] wirt [illegible]

87-7 der keyser [illegible] sin [illegible] [illegible] nachriten.

89-13 aber ich wir [illegible] gern nit mer [illegible].

The last example would seem to indicate an apparent confusion of the present participle with the infinitive. In other texts we saw that the present participle might drop the d of its ending; here we see an infinitive taking a d.

In Wien. Hs. [illegible] Liederbuch of the year 1454. This contains 26 cases.

Pres. I 8%

sollen + inf. I 16%

wollen + inf. I 16%

werden + inf. 12%

werden + adj. 4%

Werden + [illegible] 16%

Pres. III 4%

sollen + inf. III 12%

wollen + inf. III 16%

p. 220- 77-19 Gehorsam ich [illegible]

104- 7- 25 ich hoffe ich soll dich sehen.

106- er hofft er well sy [illegible].

218- 73- 7 ich hoff in frewd werde unsz erscheinen.

The Ms. of 'Der jüngere Tag,' Mone. No. 11, prob-
ably was written at [illegible] near [illegible]
not [illegible] from [illegible], about the year 1467.
It is thus written on the boundary line between
Swabian and Alemannic territory. It was probably
of an earlier version, of the [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] century, which probably came from the
Middle or Lower Rhine region. [illegible] 114 [illegible].

(Pres. III 26%

Sollen + inf. I 1[illegible] | Sollen + inf. III 2[illegible]

Wollen + inf. I 22% | Wollen + inf. III 28%

Werden + inf. 1%

Werden + adj. 7%

Werden + per. part. 11½%

1. 11. Nu hoer wie sol es dir irgân.

24 denn wir got die guten [illegible],

[illegible] wir si [illegible]

die sunder mussent von im fliehen

der tüffel wil si in die helle ziehen.

1.65 [illegible]

wie gotenkuich got [illegible].

265. von Sneins herab kumt

und [illegible].

153 ein gruse wirt wehen so.

261 imer sol nie werden rat.

131 so wirt denn nie wirt bruuen.

From the usage in the other texts we should expect werden + infinitive to be used much more frequently than it is. In the discussion of the texts from the Rhine regions we saw that the construction with werden was getting to be very common. We [illegible] as [illegible] the Alemannic [illegible] in [illegible], that a present [illegible] in the [illegible] text [illegible] the [illegible] construction. It is fairly probable [illegible] that [illegible], writing in 1467, did not make many changes, but kept the tenses as he found them.

[illegible] 16 [illegible] in the [illegible].

Pres. I 16% Pres. II 10½% Pres. III 4%

[illegible] I 9% [illegible] II [illegible] [illegible] III [illegible]

W[illegible] I 13½% W[illegible] III [illegible] 1%

Werden [illegible] 23%

Werden + adj. 4½%

Werden + pres. part. 1%

W[illegible] part. [illegible]

Vol. I [illegible] 12 [illegible].

13-100 [illegible] präut mir ungezeile, wurd es mein muoter merchen.

1[illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible].

114-11 sy meint [illegible] sitt goschehen teit.

17-49 ich wir nach deinem [illegible] der [illegible].

27-20 [illegible] scrauft [illegible] wechs.

ja vor dem zit [illegible] warm wil.

47-[illegible] mein [illegible] wolgen wil

[illegible] with vol. I-14-57, [illegible] being the first member; 92-33, it is second, as also in volume 2, 10. 1[illegible] 17, 18 [illegible] 6[illegible]-74, 6[illegible] 51.

[illegible] a [illegible] 100 [illegible] Augsburg about the y[illegible] 1474. Here we find 64 [illegible].

Pres I 1[illegible] [illegible] P[illegible] II [illegible] P[illegible] III 9½ [illegible]

[illegible] I 11[illegible] [illegible] II 4⅓%

[illegible] I 3½% W[illegible] 1⅔% [illegible] III 15⅓[illegible]

Werren[illegible] 5%

Wirren[illegible] 8%

W[illegible] [illegible] 8%

Würzen + inf. 1⅔%

p. 172 a 7. wer in unser [illegible]

dem wil [illegible]

179 a 9. ich wil [illegible] sunt bitten das ir [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

17[illegible] a 16 [illegible]

so geben wir im am schätzerein.

das sollen wir im alltag geben.

will es denn kein ende han

[illegible]

177 a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

186 a 38 verzog nit wan du muost mit dem gericht

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2 V.

In [illegible] [illegible] Ulm 1400, [illegible] [illegible],

we find 262 instances. We have here the advantage of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] instances are certain. It contains 262 instances.

Pres. I 1[illegible]% Pres II 6/6% [illegible] 5/3%

[illegible] I 1% [illegible] II 1% [illegible] III [illegible]%

[illegible] inf. I 3% [illegible] inf. II [illegible]% [illegible] inf. III [illegible]%

Werden + inf. 28⅔%

Werden + perf. part. 4⅕%

Werden + adj. 37.5%

Mügen + inf. 1%

p. 113 Salvabo is translated wil ich helfen, and afterwards same page, oder ich würd helfen.

p. 40. praeveniam ich wil vorkomen.

59 implebimus werden wir erfüllen.

157 debilitabitur so sol er geschwächt werden.

214 salvabor ich sol geheilet werden.

215 comedam ich muss essen.

314 comedes du wellest essen.

307 recipies solt du empfahen.

p 42 formidaverunt si wurdent furchten.

Alem. 7 and 8 contain Ascetic Tracts from Augsburg of the fifteenth century. They show a great tendency toward the modern usage. Only 2–4 [illegible] occur.

Pres III [illegible]

Wollen: inf. III 8.13%

Werden + infin. 54 %

Werden + adj. 16⅔ %

Werden + pres. part. 16⅔ %.

Vol 1. p 207 werden [illegible] die [illegible], und [illegible] die [illegible] mit der [illegible] quet [illegible] [illegible] dar[illegible] [illegible].

p. 211 so muoz ich ein zeug sin wen er kumen wirt in das dal josaphat und ein richter und urteiler wöll sin.

Vol. 8, p 110 do wirt si messen und besitzen.

All these texts however, do not give as true an idea of the tendency of Swabian at the end of the fifteenth century as the [illegible] printed [illegible] in the last quarter of the fifteenth century. [illegible] changes there made are all in one direction, showing that the other form even at that time felt to be obsolescent. [illegible] in [illegible] to the plural [illegible]

Vulgate	Menter.	Junius 1613.
Ps. 109-? [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] t [illegible].
6 [illegible]	[illegible]	wert [illegible].
6 [illegible]	[illegible]	wert [illegible].
6 [illegible]	[illegible]t	wert [illegible].
1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].
[illegible] 1 16 [illegible]	[illegible]	wist vorgaa.
[illegible] 6 16 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].
Prem. 44 4?5. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15-6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].
[illegible] 2 5 [illegible]	[illegible]	wert [illegible].

Junius must have felt that the preterite tense, first person, contained an element of [illegible], for in two instances, Prem. ?, ? he changes the present tense of Menter [illegible] into [illegible]. This was probably a result of the great frequency with which written [illegible] was taken up in the last quarter of the seventeenth century.

Suabian it will be seen that its development was like in many respects to that of Alemannic. There are some characteristic differences however. These can be seen most clearly if we collect all the instances in one table. Grieshaber's Sermons are not included, for two reasons. First they are not pure Suabian or pure Alemannic, but consist of a mixture of both. Secondly they are from the end of the thirteenth, or at the most the beginning of the fourteenth century. If therefore we wish to make the table cover the same period as the corresponding Alemannic one it will be necessary to exclude them.

We find a total of 1.34 instances in this period.

Pres. I 12/13 %　　Pres. II 6 %　　Pres. III 13/51 %

Sollen inf. I 3 7/15 %　　Sollen inf. II 7/10 – 1 %　　Sollen inf. III 4 4/5 %

Wellen inf. I 3 6 %　　Wellen inf. II 1 3 %　　Wellen inf. III 6/41 %

Werden + pres. part. 1/19 %

Werden + infin. 14 %.

The chief points to note are that ...

the present tense more frequently than Alemannic, that it does not in the least encourage use of werden + present participle as much as is the case in Alemannic, and also that it uses werden + infinitive with a somewhat greater frequency in first and third person than frequently in the second person. This last statement must be qualified. If we go according to the number of instances in each person of the verb, then we see that the first person in Alemannic is expressed chiefly by werden + infinitive; in Swabian it is done by the same form, but the present tense plays a much more important role.

At the end of the [illegible] century we see the last period commencing, that of werden + infinitive

The Middle High German Epics

The Court Epic.

The Middle High German epics will be discussed by themselves for two reasons. The first is that we may get a comprehensive view of the main group; the second that the court epic might be compared with the popular epic.

In Hartmann's Iwein (ed. Henrici Halle 1891) 46 instances occur which to me seem certainly to be future tense.

Pres. I 13%	Pres. II 4 1/3 %	Pres. III 4 1/3 %
Sollen inf. I 34 4/5 %		Sollen inf. III 6 1/2 %
Wollen inf. I 17 1/2 %		Wollen inf. III 2 %
Werden adj. 6 1/2 %		
Werden perf. part. 6 1/3 %		
Werden + pres. part. 2 %		
Müezen + infin. 2 %		

l. 2167 si sint des vil vro das i der lantwer also

üb[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

1. 923 wan ich sol in disen drin tagen
[illegible]
in den walt ze Brsilgan
suchen unz ich vunden han — den Iic
und da [illegible] sol [illegible], [illegible].

1. 4227 Swenne ich mich erlöset han
[illegible]

1. 5182 und sol si da ze kempfen han,
so wil ich vehten vür si.

1. 1901. ichn müeze mit einem andern man mins her-
ren [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] diu [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

1. 414 [illegible]
[illegible] han.

1. 543[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
wol [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

This [illegible] example of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

present participle.

16460 werden in tôt gelîchen der andern [illegible], und
im da nieman wol [illegible] wan er [illegible],
daz wirt sîn êwigez clagen.

The last line of this passage undoubtedly must be translated 'that becomes his eternal sorrow'; sîn however might possibly [illegible], be the [illegible] construed with wirt. There is but another instance of the possible genesis, at a late date, of the [illegible] expression.

In 'Armer Heinrich' (ed. Haupt 1881) we find a different usage. Here the present tense is used more frequently. There are 30 instances.

Pres. I 26 2/3 % Pres II 16 2/3 % Pres III 20 %

Sollen + inf. I 16 2/3 % Sollen + inf. III 6 [illegible]

Wellen + inf. I [illegible]1/3 %

Werden + inf. 6 [illegible]/3 %

Werden + pres. part. 3 1/3 %

l. 676 wem solt ich der genaden jehen,
ne dan iu zwein nach gote,
des ich nach iuwern gebote
[illegible]

813 ich sol von minen schulden uz iuwern hulden
niemer komen, wil es got.

693 nu wil ich got genade sagen,
daz ir in minen jungen tagen [illegible]

713 daz erzeigest du an mir wol
als ez dir got vergelten sol.

[illegible]

[illegible] ist [illegible] 33 [illegible]

Tres I 33⅓ %   Tres II 12 %   Tres III 21 %

Sonnenmix. III 15 %

Wollenmix. I 6 %   Wollenmix. II [illegible]

The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], as

1. 3[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],

dâ weinet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],

und [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

They refer to 1. 67. [illegible] mir daz [illegible] [illegible],

dazich mich an dir riche

und ein mezzer in dich stiche,

und belibe mit dir tot.

1. 1154 vil guote wandelunge

han ich von dir vernomen.

daz sol dir ze heile komen.

Wizze daz dir wol geschiht.

1. 1246 den wânes ich ze guote,

daz ist daz dich noch helfen sol.

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

1. 416 ob du des schaden sicher bist,

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The differences in [illegible] between the [illegible] and those known to be Hartmann's, are not in [illegible]-

[illegible] marked to dispute [illegible]'s authorship of the [illegible]. [illegible] is supported by other evidence than the dis- [illegible] may be taken as [illegible].

The works of Wolfram von Eschenbach, ed. Lachmann, 1891, will be quoted exclusively in the [illegible].

A. [illegible] in a dissertation "Sollen und Müezen bei Wolfram von Eschenbach," Halle 1890, has collected all the instances of soln + infinitive in Parzival. His aim, however, is to detect in every instance, some external agency, by reason of which it is the duty of the person or persons in question to perform the action denoted by the infinitive. For this reason his figures are of no importance for this work, aside from the fact that he has an account of the other means of expressing futurity.

[illegible] 96 [illegible]

Pres I 12/13 10 — Pres. II [illegible] — Pres. III 8/13 10

sollen + mix. I 33/13 10 — sollen + mix. III 5/10

Wollen + mix. I 9/10

[illegible] + adj. 9/15. 10

Worden + [illegible] part. 18/15 10

65-1 ich er [illegible] wie,
[illegible], so sal man schouwen wie
[illegible] [illegible] den [illegible].

146-15 [illegible] Urkuse und den sinen
[illegible] [illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible] sin sol [illegible].

2, are [illegible] ich des mit bin
mit den [illegible] sol bewaren [illegible].

56 1 [illegible],
[illegible].

4-7. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
ob si in [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],

se [illegible] [illegible] vil.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]

In Willehalm we find a somewhat similar usage. It contains 51 instances

Pres. I 18% Pres. II 4% Pres. III 10%

Sollen + inf. I 16% Sollen + inf. III 8%

Wollen + inf. I 14%

Werden + adj. 6%

Werden + pres. part. 1%

Muezen + inf. 2%

417 [illegible] de[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

1[illegible] si v[illegible], wes [illegible] ir gedaht

uns [illegible] der [illegible] [illegible].

welt ir [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

wan lat ir[n] uns doch furbaz jagen.

168-3 Bruder markis, [illegible] man,

ich sal auch [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

2.[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
geschehen.

1[illegible]6-21. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
mer ze sprechen [illegible].

95-29 ist dir min dar riten leit
[illegible] [illegible] min [illegible] [illegible],
swar mich din rat wil triben,
dar wil ich kern.

In Titurel we find but 7 instances.

Pres. I $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ — Pres. III $28\frac{4}{7}\%$

Werden + inf. I $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ — Werden + inf. III $14\frac{2}{7}\%$

Werden + adj. $14\frac{2}{7}\%$

Werden + pers. part. $14\frac{2}{7}\%$

32-4 [illegible] [illegible] ir [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

135-[illegible] [illegible]t in der [illegible] wirt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] wan ner fur den [illegible], das wil ein arbeit [illegible].

in Wolfram [illegible]. Parzival, the [illegible] work approaches very closely in its usage to Iwein, the most [illegible] of Hartmann's works. Wittenhagen [illegible] a decrease in the use of sollen + infinitive with an increase in the use of the present tense. The same is true of Armer Heinrich as compared with Iwein. If therefore Gottfried's Tristan und Isolde shows the same usage as Iwein and Parzival, as against Wittehagen and Armer Heinrich, it is an indication that the latter two are tending toward the style of the Popular Epic.

In Tristan und Isolde ed. Bechstein 1890 [illegible] [illegible] 59 instances.

Pres. I 6⁴⁄₅ %	Pres. III 5 %
sollen + inf. I 37,3 %	sollen + inf. III 8½ %
Wollen + inf. I 12 %	Wollen + inf. III 1³⁄₅ %
Werden + pres. part. 8½	

Werden + adj. 13½%

Werden + pres. part. 6⅔%

Gottfried is remarkable as being the only one of the three poets who commonly uses the construction werden + present participle, the one instance in Iwein really being adjectival in character.

1. 3914 wie smal ist iemer vreude wirt

er wirt nicht gerne gesehen.

und wirde ich im vergebene.

unde sinen neven, etc.

8706. man wirt uns schiere komende an.

14129 und werdent mir dane ritte

mit gemeinem schalle

[illegible]

17863 die muoze pfaht waz tuot

da man si fuorende wirt

These examples are all the more interesting, because Gottfried very often uses the present part

[illegible]

4116 als er fragende wart.

[illegible] [illegible] fehende [illegible]

4841 als die liute redende sint.

5511 als schiere als es wart [illegible]

[illegible]

Also [illegible], 1110, [illegible]

In Alemannic we noted that the form werden [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] use of this construction [illegible] [illegible]

The other constructions may be seen in the following examples.

1282 ouch sol uns got dervor bewarn.

1600 [illegible] daz er [illegible], [illegible] alter werden rat.

9470 D[illegible] [illegible] do und [illegible] also vil in, bis daz er switzen began. Er wil [illegible], [illegible], der man.

1. 1251. [illegible],
und [illegible], [illegible].

1511. [illegible],
[illegible] ich [illegible], [illegible].

3650 [illegible],
[illegible]

7712. [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible].

4[illegible] [illegible],
[illegible]

15941 was welt ir mir ze lone geben?
[illegible]
[illegible].

15948 [illegible]
[illegible].

We see that the usage in Tristan and Isolde is practically the same, except that Gottfried uses werden + present participle.

due probably to his Allemannic surroundings.

Z.d.A. [illegible] 62 contains a fragment of 'Rittel [illegible] [illegible], at the end of the thirteenth century. It contains only 14 instances, but the usage is very interesting.

Pres. III [illegible] 2 %

sollen + inf. I 14.2 %   sollen + inf. III 57 %

1. b. 22 des [illegible] gereiche.

3. a. 26 in wir [illegible] wir sehen [illegible].

1. b. 39 wir ensolt̄ ouch nit miden.

[illegible] un [illegible]

solen wir das füren.

We see the first person of the verb expressed by sollen exclusively, the third person also [illegible] [illegible] preference for this construction. Perhaps this is due to the fact that this text comes from the Middle Rhine region, where sollen + infinitive was the predominating [illegible]

earlier than in Middle German.

We see that the usage in Parzival, Tristan and Iwein is almost exactly the same, except that in Tristan we find 4 instances of [illegible] present participle. We might therefore consider this as the standard of comparison.

Willehalm, accordingly, shows a departure from the usage in the Court Epic in the increased use of the present tense, and the decrease in the use of the infinitive.

The same is true of 'Armer Heinrich' to a still greater extent, and still more of the 'Nibelungen'.

This use of the present tense, as we shall see, is one of the characteristics of the Popular Epic. A second characteristic of the same does not appear, however. This is a greatly increased use of wollen infinitive.

Future [illegible]

[illegible] Nibelungen Lied [illegible] 1878. we find 107 instances.

Pres I 28% Pres II 1.2% Pres III 16%

sollen + inf. I 23% sollen + inf. III 5%

Wellen + inf. I 14% Wellen + inf. [illegible] 1% Wellen + inf. III 1%

Werden + adj. 1.2%

Werden [illegible] 14%

Werden + pres. part 1.2%

Müezen + inf. 1.2%

17-4 ich sol si miden beide son kan mir nimmer missegân.

853-3 daz sol ich immer dienen als ich von rehte sol.

2045-3 daz wil ich immer dienen als ich von rehte sol. ?

160-[illegible] [illegible]

333-3 so wil ich dir ze wibe mine swester geben. ?

1162-[illegible] ich wil in hoeren lân. ?

wil gar den minen willen solich im selbe sagen.

972-4 er wellt mich alle [illegible], wellt ir die recken [illegible].

729-1 si komen morgen vruo

5.1-3 und daz wir komen, wir wellen [illegible] komen.

2140 [illegible] wellet uns [illegible].

[illegible] waen is an daz [illegible] uns [illegible] wellegen.

1150.4 ja wirt ir da [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The last passage in C becomes

[illegible].

With regard to the modal verbs, A and B almost always agree as opposed to C. Only once does B agree with C as against A.

339-2 A. wir sulen wol genesen.

B & C. wir mugen wol genesen.

The other changes are 144-1, 341-4 (B versus C), 405-4, 567-4, 1048-1, 1236-1, 1404-4, 1844-1.

Wollen becomes sollen in C, twice.

sollen becomes wollen in C. twice.

sollen becomes present tense in C twice

sollen becomes pres. pass. in C. once.

Sollen becomes mugen in C. once.

Müezen becomes sollen in C. once.

The changes are not all in the same direction, yet there seems to be a tendency toward the way of present use. The instances are not sufficiently numerous however, to form the basis of a theory.

Kudrun (in Symons 1883) contains 166 instances.

Pres. I 26%   Pres. II 2%   Pres. III 16%

sollen + inf. I 12%   sollen + inf. III 5½%

Wollen + inf. I 28%

Werden + inf. 5%

Werden + pres. part. 6%

153-3 ich sol in wol erkennen ob in trie gaint diu krone.

260-4 uns in wir erbeitet und ir sun der ez hove riten.

779-3 des sul wir si ergetzen mit vil lieben wunnen.

1046-2 ich sol ir immer dienen.

1055-2 daz sol ich tuon.

1278-2 daz sol ich hint wesen.

251-2 si sol mine sins dar gewinnen.

33-[illegible] daz sich des niht nimmer [illegible].

84-1 daz wil ich iu sagen

313-4 den tuon wir iu bekant.

1080-2 [illegible] es [illegible] nimmer verdagen

daz er mine vrouwen hat [illegible].

1284-4 iu wirt sîn gelônet sicherlîchen.

The fact that [illegible] are [illegible] instances of construction where in form are identical with the preterite [illegible] infinitive.

In the Klage (Lachmann's edition of the Nibelungen) the usage agrees very closely with that found in the Nibelungen. [illegible] 30 [illegible]

Pres I [illegible] Pres II [illegible] Pres [illegible] 10 [illegible]

Sollen inf. I [illegible] [illegible] 1 [illegible]

Wollen + inf. 16 2/3 %

Werden + adj. 3 1/3 %

[illegible] + [illegible] part. [illegible]

1.187 der wil [illegible] [illegible].

1099 ein teil ich in der nenne.

1252 die beide suln beraten mine vrouwe sweraten.

The chief interest centers itself about the Nibelungen as opposed to Kudrun. In the former we see sollen + infinitive comprising 23 percent as against 12 percent of Kudrun. Just the reverse [illegible] true of wollen + infinitive [illegible] [illegible] twice as frequent in Kudrun as in the Nibelungen. We have seen that the Court Epic is remarkable for the great frequency of sollen + infinitive, about 35 percent in the first person, 62 in the third, while the present tense is not so common. From these facts I think we may draw the following conclusions.

1. The Nibelungen approaches the Court Epic more closely than the Kudrun, using wollen + infinitive in almost the same ratio. Sollen + infinitive does not occur quite so frequently, while the present tense occurs more frequently.

2. Kudrun uses wollen + infinitive and the present tense much more frequently than the Court Epic, wollen + infinitive occurring much more rarely.

Accordingly we may cite as the characteristics of the Popular Epic compared with the Court Epic. 1. A greater frequency of the present tense-forms.

2. A greater frequency of wollen + infinitive.

3. A greatly diminished use of werden + infinitive.

These traits are all seen in the poems we have considered, those found in the "Deutsches Heldenbuch" 1866.

Biterolf und Dietleib, supposed to have been written by an Austrian poet at the beginning of the thirteenth century, contains 66 instances.

Pres. I 30 1/3 %   Pres. II 3 %   Pres III. 12 %

Werden + inf. I, 11 %   Werden + inf. II 1 %

Wollen + inf. I, 15 %

Werden + adj. 7 1/2 %   Werden + past part. 10...

6518 Nu sol ouch ich die hant min
gerecken hie mit ritterschaft.
ob nu vor [illegible]
[illegible]
im sol min dienst sin bereit
[illegible]
1850 swie si mit im gime si.
[illegible]
2657 ir habt mich gehalten wol,
[illegible] wol.
4426 [illegible]
daz ich es immer [illegible]
6080 Nu sol ich im sinen win
wol gelten und die spise.
9473 [illegible].
ich sol in itewizen daz ich vor Etzeln saz.
4124 [illegible] getuot, die wil ich nim-
mer [illegible]
4615 ob ir welt min heize han, ich wil ie tusent han.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] tense.

Pres. I 8 4/5. Pres. II 3 % Pres. III 29 1/2 %

[illegible] I 8 4/5 %

Wollen + inf. I 26 1/2 % Wollen + inf. II 3 %

Werden + adj. 8 4/5 %

Werden + [illegible] part. 8 4/5 %

155-2. wie mir got nu helfen, iuwer rusent ge zichen.
waent ir an mir rechen, sprach der [illegible],
die [illegible] [illegible] und iuwer [illegible],
so welt ir [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

156-2 ergrife ich mich zem verche, ich wil mich ge
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

2.2 so wil ich sicherliche dran in iuie geine
Berne, den helden widersagen. ich tuon es un-
[illegible] [illegible] mir [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

2.3. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
sprach der helt. wir suchen uf der heide
[illegible] den [illegible] mit strit. wenn [illegible] got

unne, der danne vellet, der zît.

346-1 Alt daz inwer nerze strites an mich gert,
sô muoz Hilde trûren der alde ir werdet sîn
gewert.

Probably it was the occurrence of the form ir werdet sîn gewert that caused Martin to emend the passage 276 2, dannen so wurden wegen [illegible] clagen allen worden w.p. Sg. however, he is right, then this is the first instance found in the Popular Epic.

[illegible] contains but four instances
Tres. I 2 Tres II 50,10
[illegible]

Ortnit also of the first half of the [illegible] century has 27 instances. Thus we find the present [illegible] used much more than in any of the texts so far considered.

Pres I [illegible] 1/3 % Pres II [illegible] % Pres III [illegible] %

Sollen + inf. I 11% Sollen + inf. III 3 2/3

Wollen + inf. I 7 1/2 %

[illegible] + inf. 11%

Werden + perf. part. 15%

90-5 swenne ich der vrouwen sagen sol
daz die mir [illegible] entrunnen,
wer sol dir [illegible] sprechen wol.

18-9 ir bringet mir des pfant,
ir müezet beide hangen.
niht lenger ich des fristen sol.

24-11 die wil ich dir geben
ob du den Berner vindest.

Wolfdietrich B, of the [illegible] half of this century, contains 22 instances.

Pres I 13 2/3 % Pres II 9% Pres III 9%

Sollen + inf. I 9%

Wollen + inf. I 36%

Werden + adj. 13 2/3 %

Werden + [illegible] 1 4/10

110-1 des rats ich wol volsen sol.

614-1 Nu sol ic in werden.

583-3 ich wil messer guo in werden.

137-2 so wirt [illegible] versorget und daz kunicriche.

[This last passage might, if the scribe were careless, easily mislead so wirt er versorgen [illegible].]

In Ortnit [illegible], from the same period as the preceding text, there are 62 examples.

Pres. I 21 % Pres. II 8 % Pres. III 6 4/9 %

Sollen + inf. I 4 4/5 % Sollen + inf. III 1 1/2 %

Wollen + inf. I 28 % Wollen + inf. II 1 1/2 %

Werden + adj. 14 %

Werden + perf. part. 4 1/3 %

328-2 man sol iuch also schouwen als man si sehen ihi.

41-3 des hu ander siute gelesest, daz tuon ich mag veren.

41-4 ich wil dich nohe stiuren, swenne du uf dem
[illegible] wolt treten, [illegible].

46-1 ich suer dir über se funf tusent helde.

538-4 du wirst sîn wol inne waz dir got hat be-
[illegible].

Wolfdietrich A contains 53 instances.

Pres. I 1 %   Pres. II 5 2/3 %   Pres. III 1 3/5 %

Sollen + inf. I 5 2/3 %   Sollen + inf. III 1 9/10 %

Wollen + inf. I 1 5/6 %

Werden + inf. 1 9/10 %

Werden + adj. 13 1/5 %

This is the part of the Epic which contains an unusually certain instance of the [illegible] construction.

390-1 swaz wir zwei klagen solten, daz wil er eine klagen.

[illegible]

31-2 ich wil im geben gâbe eines mannes sterke [illegible].

The Dresden Ms. stanza 16 contains a form [illegible]. "Wie gölt si uns so rehte, solt [illegible] han, so wür ynen Machmet helfen da [illegible] kom aus [illegible]." Wür apparently is a contraction from würd, conforming to the dropping of the ending d of the present participle, and the construction is werden + infinitive.

Dietrichs Flucht has 15 instances.

Pres. I $18\frac{3}{5}$% Pres. II $4\frac{2}{3}$% Pres. III 7%

Sollen + inf. I $18\frac{3}{5}$%

Wollen + inf. I 37.2 % [illegible] inf. II 1 [illegible]

Werden + inf. $4\frac{2}{3}$%

[illegible] + [illegible] 5.6 [illegible]

4460 der ie [illegible] was veste und noch immer tuon wil.

4566 [illegible] tuot als ich in raten sol.

6050 ich sol daz schaffen ob ich mac.

3566 Nu wirt in allerêrste geseit wie der herre Dietrîch verliuset lant unz rîch. Daz wil ich iu wizzen lân.

1718 Nu hoeret waz ich iu sagen sol.

6416 Nu hoeret waz ich iu sagen wil.

17[illegible] als ich iu wil [illegible].

[illegible] in [illegible] wil [illegible] 9212 [illegible] 10834 occurring as the second member of the rime couplet.

In the Ravenschlacht, which is attributed to the author of Dietrichs Flucht, there occur 15 instances.

Pres. I 19%   Pres. II 10, 12%   Pres. III 12, 13%

Sollen + inf. I 19%   Sollen + inf. II 1%

Wollen + inf. 24, 15%   Wollen + inf. III 1%

Müezen + inf. 4, 13%

Werden + adj. 3, 13%

Werden + [illegible] part. [illegible]

[illegible] vil wol [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible].

312-6 ich wil gote abe wol getrouwen
[illegible] noch [illegible] [illegible].

572-1 als [illegible] morgen tagen welle,
so sul wir ermriches her
[illegible] naben [illegible]

60-3 in minen [illegible] ich die han,
damit ich in helfen sol.

414-[illegible] hoert waz ich maere sagen sol

15[illegible] Nu [illegible] starkin [illegible]

165-1 Darumbe sul ir [illegible] sagen.
naht unde alle morgen so wellen wir sicher
sin vi dem herren Dietrich. er [illegible] uns
[illegible].

Lå[illegible] [illegible] 4. [illegible].

Pres. I 19% Pres. II 16 2/3 % Pres. III 14 %

Sollen + inf. I 14%

Wollen + inf. I 28 1/2 %.

Müezen + inf. 2 %

Wollen + part. perf. 1 %

[illegible] 128 sie wolte den der twerc [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible].

[illegible]16 [illegible] der Bernære

für war ich daz sprechen sol.

[illegible] werlt [illegible].

1277 fürwar ich daz sprechen sol.

du sihest den twerc allenwol.

1435 fürwar ich daz sprechen wil.

1155. waz die recken haut getan.

daz wir [illegible]

[illegible]

Pres I. 0% Pres. II 5% [illegible] III 20%

Sollen + inf. I 5%

Wollen + inf. I 15%

Werden + adj. 20%

Werden + [illegible] 3%

[illegible] 640 diu trübsal wil ich wenden.

645 ich wende dir al dine not oder ich lige tot.

Wolfdietrich C and D contain 90 instances

Pres. I 17 7/9 % Pres. II 4 4/9 % Pres. III 6 2/3 %

sollen + inf. I [illegible] % sollen + inf. II 1 1/9 % sollen + inf. III 2 2/9 %

Wollen + inf. I 30 % Wollen + inf. III 1 1/9 %

Werden [illegible]

[illegible]

IV-104 — ich [illegible]

über uns han, und dine sele scheiden sol von

dinem munt.

IV-2[illegible] ich von dir [illegible],

an eines boumes aste wil ich dich henken an.

X-116 ir suchet des niht verborn, swenne es muoz

gesin, ir suchet mich in dem jare einest hie

gesehen.

In Virginal, the longest of all these poems, we find 135 instances. There is one instance of werden + infinitive, the second to be found in the [illegible].

Pres I 20% Pres II 1%. Pres III 11%

sollen + inf. I 14% sollen + inf. III 2¼%

Wollen + inf. I 15¾% Wollen + inf. III 5¼%

Werden + inf. ⅘ of 1%

Werden + adj. 8%

Werden + perf. part. 13½%

1090 9 [illegible] gebraut sprach . [illegible] wer-

[illegible] alle [illegible]

[illegible] wirt [illegible]

und [illegible]

[illegible] 7 unser [illegible] wir [illegible]

[illegible] wil [illegible]

This passage has a variant which reads wirt be-

[illegible].

16[illegible] [illegible],

[illegible] und [illegible]

wil [illegible] X) [illegible].

360-11 likte haut si in erslagen, so wil mir truren

wonen bi

876-11 der rise nu wissent daz gesteunt
ich sol in slihen einen slac,
[illegible] immer mer [illegible]
903-1 [illegible] kun, ich sol mich an in rechen
513-3 ich riche in in kurzer vrist
-9 ich wil in toeten so zehant.
There are [illegible] verses.
854-9 die risen wurden [illegible].
und wurden si [illegible] ([illegible]).
921-6 si wurden an der stunde
von aventiure sagen
biz daz man ezzen [illegible],
do wart ouch [illegible] gelegen.
These will be discussed [illegible].

[illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible]
Moriz von Craon und [illegible] von [illegible] (
// Berlin 1894)
[illegible], [illegible]

Wolf von Brandeke [illegible] from the beginning of the thirteenth century. It contains 24 instances

Pres. I 24%	Pres. II 4%	Pres. III 20%
Sollen + infin. I 8%		Sollen + infin. III 4%
Wollen + inf. I 12%		
[illegible] 8%		

1315 swenne die werlt mit disem schaden
von unsern [illegible] ist [illegible],
[illegible] ist uns [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
daz wird ein man niht [illegible]
an unser keine nimmer me.
1[illegible] Nu weiz ich [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bewart,
daz tuon ich vil wol verwarn.
Nu sol ich [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible]6 ich [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Peter von Staufenberg is about a century later, and was an Alsatian story. It contains [illegible] instances

wolten ind. I - 8 ⁴⁄₇ %

Wolten ind. I 5 ⁵⁄₇ %

Wurden ind. 1 4 ²⁄₇ %

731 Wan wilt dich [illegible] [illegible].

760 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

536 Der küng sprach, ich mich [illegible] [illegible].

160 fürwar ich daz [illegible] sol.

Although the forms in the Heldenbuch are from various periods and regions and by many authors, yet I think their average usage would give us a working basis for a comparison with the other forms examined. They contain a total of 729 instances.

Pres. I 20 ⁴⁄₇ %   Pres. II 1 ³⁄₇ %   Pres. III 13 ⁴⁄₇ %

Wollen ind. I 15 ⁵⁄₇ %   Wolten ind. II ²⁄₇ 1 %   Wolten ind. II 1 %

Wolten ind. I 24 ⁵⁄₇ %   Wolten ind. III 7 ¹⁄₇ %   Wolten ind. II ⁵⁄₇ %

Wurden ind. 7 ²⁄₇ %

Mügen ind. 7 ⁵⁄₇ %   Wurden indic. & Past Part. 10 ⁵⁄₇ %

This would seem to show that we the dividing point of difference between the Kunst Epos and the Popular Epos, the Nibelungen containing characteristics of both.

Origin of the Various Forms.

The use of the present tense to express the future is found in Gothic and continues down to the present day. In this use all the persons of the verb may be employed.

The force of this procedure is that the verb denotes an action which, in futurity is intended to be expressed is conferred to cast into the future. Very often the verb is accompanied by an adverb of time as bald &c., but this is not a necessity. Thus for instances in Goethe's Erlkönig l. 10 Gar schöne Spiele spiel ich.

20 Meine Töchter führen den nächtlichen Reihn
Und wiegen und tanzen und singen dich ein.

26 Und bist du nicht willig so brauch ich Gewalt.

Other instances are plentiful.

-without infinitive is the oldest of the periphrases, as German points out, occurring even in Gothic. It owes its use as an auxiliary to express the future to its meaning of duty or obligation, not exactly as Grimm puts it, however, who says that it got its idea of futurity from the fact that the Germans always did their duty. If this were so then the Dutch and Middle Germans must have excelled all the other Germanic tribes. The real psychological explanation is this: if you recognize the necessity of an action, you associate this with the idea of its completion, that is futurity. In Swedish there is still a trace of this, thus 'hva skall [illegible]' [illegible] been written, [illegible] seems to contain a reference to force which has [illegible] the direction of [illegible].

The question which next comes up is whether there is a tendency toward the usage in England at the present day which is generally set down in grammars

as shall in the first person will in the second and third. In Dutch where zullen + infinitive is the usual periphrasis, wollen + infinitive is almost unknown. In Low German the first person is represented chiefly by wollen + infinitive, the second and third persons by all three constructions. In Middle German wollen + infinitive occurs almost wholly in the first person; in the second and third persons [illegible], [illegible] also [illegible] the form with wollen in the first person. In Bavarian wollen + infinitive is more common, occurring mainly in the first and third person. The second person is represented chiefly by the present tense and by wollen + infinitive. In the earlier period of Alemannic [illegible] the same [illegible] as was found in Bavarian. Later on however, wollen + infinitive grew more common, being used in all three persons. The same is true for Swabian. If therefore we exclude Swabian and Alemannic, we may formulate

the neuter as either. The first person may be represented by all three forms. The third person may also be represented by all three, wollen in-finitive being rarer than the other two. The second person of the own present; in the present tense is not to be used so often as wollen + infinitive. Grimm says that this ought to be, but the case of the usage in English did not admit of parallel.

Wollen + infinitive to express the future occurs in Otfrid, according to Grimm, who cites the line, I-1-115 & I-[illegible]-5 with question. Grimm [illegible] from the signification of the usage, the idea that one wishes to do something arises accompanied by the idea of the accomplishment, that is, futurity.

The form werden + present participle gets its idea of futurity both from the participle and from the inchoative force of werden. The form is of

[illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] as a [illegible] of the modern [illegible] with the infinitive.

The most difficult question to decide is the origin of the construction "werden + infinitive. The views of Grimm, [illegible] and Erdmann were given in the introduction. None of these are entirely satisfactory. Whence would the three instances in the Mss. of Notker have their origin? To me it seems better to explain it as a composite form resulting from a number of influences. These are.

1. The present participle construction, which by its frequency gave werden the force of a quasi-future auxiliary.
2. Werden + adjective or noun; here, as also in the preceding category, numerous ambiguous examples occur, which by their very ambiguity would assist in the rise of the modern form.

3. Werdent present participle, which by dropping its d would produce the form werden? An objection to this supposition is that the form does not occur very frequently in the period preceding the rise of werden + infinitive. It did exist by analogy however. ?

In Middle High German we find three constructions with the present participle, ist gebende, wirt gebende, wart gebende. One of the chief reasons for deriving the future form of werden + infinitive from the uninflected form of werden, is the occurrence of such forms as Virginal 421-8 do wart er klagen, Orendel 2361 die wirt ouch weinen. If therefore the pt infinitive form is found in the eleventh century, apparently independent of any construction, is it not possible that on the basis of this form other constructions should be made, analogous to ist gebend and wirt gebend as against wart gebend,

especially in the period when werden + present participle and werden + adjective are very common, the inclination to weaken a gerund form form. This would explain the great frequency of the forms in sermons of the fifteenth century, the Liederbuch of Clara Hätzlerin for instance.

Müssen + infinitive owes its use as a periphrasis of the future to the reasoning that what must occur, will occur.

Vita.

I was born September 11. 1876 at Osnabrück, Germany and came to Baltimore in 1882. In 1883 I entered the public schools, graduating from the Baltimore City College in 1896. In the autumn of the same year I entered the Johns Hopkins University and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899. As graduate student in Germanics I pursued studies under Prof. Wood and Dr. Vos, following courses also with Prof. Bloomfield in Sanskrit, and with Prof. Elliott and Dr. Armstrong in French. I held a scholarship during the years 1899-1901 and the fellowship in German for the year 1901-1902.

I take this opportunity of expressing my hearty thanks to all my instructors for their ever ready help and counsel, and especially to Profs. Wood and Dr. Vos.